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# PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

## SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRD LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

### Volume XXXVII (Nos. 1 to 5).

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## PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

### *Governor of Madras.*

His Excellency the Rt. Hon. *Viscount* GOSCHEN OF HAWKHURST, G.C.I.E., C.B.E. Took his seat on 14th April 1924.

### *Members of the Executive Council.*

1. The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Member in charge of Revenue. Took his seat on 27th December 1924 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Agency.  
Constitution of districts, divisions and taluks.  
Court of Wards.  
Economic condition (including prices and wages).  
Escheats.  
Famine.  
General (i.e., questions of a general nature which cannot be allocated to any particular department).  
Government Servants' Conduct Rules.  
Indian Civil Service—Questions other than leave and appointments.

Land Revenue, Survey and Settlement.  
Mines.  
Office procedure.  
Petition rules—General questions.  
Pounds and special funds.  
Public Service Commission and service questions including examinations and special tests and land returns.  
Reforms—not being legislative.  
Treasure trove.  
Warrant of precedence.  
Wild animals.  
Yeomials, inams and hereditary pensions.

2. The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur, Home Member. Took his seat on the 30th March 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Administration report.  
Air-craft.  
Arms and explosives.  
Boilers.  
Census.  
Certificate of age and qualification.  
Criminal Tribes.  
Depressed classes.  
Emigration and Immigration except European vagrants and foreigners.  
Forests (including cinchona).  
Government Houses.  
Jails. •

Labour (including factories).  
Laccadives.  
Pilgrims to the Hedjaz.  
Reformatories.  
Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards.  
Rewards for saving life and property.  
Staff and household of His Excellency the Governor.  
Stamps.  
Stationery and Government Presses.



3. The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., Law Member. Took his seat on 6th August 1927 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Civil Justice.  
Criminal Justice (including petitions for mercy).  
Elections.  
Electricity (including hydro-electric schemes).  
Foreigners.  
Fortnightly report.  
Irrigation.  
Landlord and tenant.  
Legislative.  
Magistracy.

Marine (Central subject).  
Miscellaneous Judicial heads.  
Passports.  
Police including Criminal Investigation Department.  
Press and registration of books.  
Publicity including Editors' Table.  
Railways.  
Report on matters of political and administrative importance.  
State prisoners.  
Translators to Government.

4. The hon. Mr. N. MACMICHAEL, C.S.I., I.C.S., Finance Member. Took his seat on 6th September 1927 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Central Subjects—  
Archæology and Epigraphy.  
Customs (including trade).  
Ecclesiastical.  
Income-tax.  
Meteorology.  
Opium.  
Political (other than matters relating to Indian States).

Central Subjects—*cont.*  
Post Office.  
Salt.  
Telegraphs and telephones.  
European education.  
Finance.  
Military.  
Move of Government to the Hills.  
Pensions.

### *Ministers.*

1. The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN. Took his seat on 4th December 1926 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Education other than European and Anglo-Indian education  
Libraries, Museums and Zoological Gardens.

Light and feeder Railways and Tramways within municipal areas.  
Local Self-Government.

2. The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR. Took his seat on 4th December 1926 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Agriculture.  
Civil Veterinary department.  
Co-operative Societies.  
Development of industries.

Public Works (buildings, roads, ferries, ropeways, etc.).  
Registration.  
Religious and Charitable Endowments.

3. The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR. Took his seat on 4th December 1926 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Adulteration of foodstuffs and other articles.  
Excise.  
Fisheries.  
Medical administration.

Pilgrimages within British India.  
Public health and sanitation and vital statistics.  
Weights and Measures.



PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE  
COUNCIL.

*President.*

The hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu, B.A., B.L.

*Deputy President.*

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI.

*Panel of Chairmen.*

Mr. C. E. WOOD.

Mr. MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB.

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR.

*Secretary to the Council.*

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR Avargal, B.A., M.L.

*Assistant Secretary to the Council.*

M.R.Ry. C. SATAGOPA ACHARIYAR Avargal, B.A.



# ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1. Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur, Bar-at-Law.	Madura and Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Srirangam, Muhammadan Urban.
2. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Madras City, Muhammadan Urban.
3. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.	Ceded Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
4. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	North Arcot <i>cum</i> Chingleput, Muhammadan Rural.
5. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.	Northern Circars, Muhammadan Rural.
6. Adinarayana Chettiyar, Bar-at-Law, T.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
7. Anjaneyulu, P. ... ..	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
8. Appavu Chettiyar, C. D. ...	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
9. Ari Gowder, H. B. ... ..	The Nilgiris, N.-M. Rural.
10. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. (Minister).	Central Districts (Indian Christian).
11. Arpudaswami Udayar, S. ...	Tanjore and Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Madura (Christian).
12. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Central Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
13. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, P. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
14. Bhanoji Rao, A. V. ... ..	Vizagapatam City, N.-M. Urban.
15. Bheemayya, J. ... ..	NOMINATED.
16. Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
17. Boag, I.C.S., G. T. ... ..	NOMINATED.
18. Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., the hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	EX OFFICIO.
19. Chambers, G. ... ..	European.
20. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, T. K.	Tinnevely, N.-M. Rural.
21. Congreve, C. R. T. ... ..	Madras Planters—Planting.
22. Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., C. B. ...	NOMINATED.
23. Davis, J. A. ... ..	Anglo-Indian.
24. Dorai Raja, S. N. ... ..	NOMINATED.
25. Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
26. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
27. Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., F. B. ...	NOMINATED.
28. Foulkes, R. ... ..	NOMINATED.
29. Gangadhar Siva, M. V. ... ..	NOMINATED.
30. Gnauvaram Pillai, P. J. ... ..	NOMINATED.
31. Gopala Menon, C. ... ..	Southern India Chamber of Commerce.
32. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, C. S. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
33. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. ...	NOMINATED.
34. Hall, O.B.E., I.C.S., J. F. ...	NOMINATED.



Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
35. Hampayya, Rai Sahib M. ...	NOMINATED.
36. Harisarvottama Rao, G. ...	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
37. Hearson, H. F. P. ...	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
38. John, V. Ch. ...	Northern Districts (Indian Christian).
39. Kaleswara Rao, A. ...	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
40. Kameswara Rao Nayudu, V. ...	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
41. Karant, K. R. ...	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
42. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	East Coast, Muhammadan Rural.
43. Koti Reddi, Bar.-at-Law, K. ...	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
44. Krishnan, K. ...	NOMINATED
45. Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
46. Krishnaswami Nayakar, K. V.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
47. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Varu).	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
48. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Tinnevely, N.-M. Rural.
49. Kuppaswami, J. ...	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
50. Macmichael, c.s.i., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N.	EX OFFICIO.
51. Madhavan Nayar, K. ...	Malabar, N.-M. Rural
52. Mahmud Schmnad Sahib Bahadur ( <i>Chairman</i> ).	South Kanara, Muhammadan Rural.
53. Mallayya, B. S. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
54. Manikkavelu Nayakar, M. A. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
55. Marjoribanks, c.s.i., c.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N. E.	EX OFFICIO.
56. Marudavanam Pillai, C. ...	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
57. Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.	Madura cum Trichinopoly, Muhammadan Rural.
58. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M. ...	Malabar, Muhammadan Rural.
59. Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B. ( <i>Chairman</i> ).	Chittoor N.-M. Rural.
60. Muniswami Pillai, V. I. ...	NOMINATED.
61. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman.	West Coast Landholders.
62. Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
63. Muthia Mudaliyar, S. ...	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
64. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) ( <i>Deputy President</i> ).	NOMINATED.
65. Muthuranga Mudaliyar, C. N.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
66. Nagan Gowda, R. ...	NOMINATED.
67. Nanjappah Bahadur, Subadar Major S. A.	NOMINATED.
68. Narasimha Raju, The hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. ( <i>President</i> ).	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
69. Narayana Raju, D. ...	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.



Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
70. Narayana Rao, Mothay...	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
71. Narayana Reddi, C. B. ...	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
72. Narayanan Chettiyar, Al. Ar. ...	Nattukkottai Nagarathars' Association.
73. Narayanan Nambudiripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.	NOMINATED.
74. Narayanaswami Pillai, T. M. ...	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
75. Obi Reddi, C. ...	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
76. Parasurama Rao Pantulu, A. ...	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
77. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, C. R.	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
78. Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
79. Premayya, G. R. ...	NOMINATED.
80. Raja of Jeypore (Maharaja Sri Ramachandra Deo).	NOMINATED.
81. Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E. (Sir P. Ramarayaningar).	North Central Landholders.
82. Raja of Ramnad (Bhaskara Rajarajeswara Setupathi alias Muthuramalinga Setupathi).	South Central Landholders.
83. Rajan, P. T. ...	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
84. Ramachandra Padayachi, K. ...	South Arcot N.-M. Rural.
85. Ramachandra Reddi, B. ...	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
86. Ramanath Goenka ...	NOMINATED.
87. Ramasomayajulu, C. ...	Cocanada City, N.-M. Urban.
88. Ramjee Rao, V. ...	NOMINATED.
89. Ramaswami Ayyar, U. ...	Trichinopoly cum Srirangam, N. M. Urban.
90. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A. (Minister).	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
91. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
92. Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. ...	NOMINATED.
93. Saldanha, J. A. ...	West Coast, Indian Christian.
94. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
95. Sarabha Reddi, K. ...	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
96. Satyamurti, S. ...	Madras University.
97. Seturatnam Ayyar, M. R. ...	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
98. Shetty, A. B. ...	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
99. Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
100. Siva Raj, B.A., B.L., N. ...	NOMINATED.
101. Siva Rao, P. ...	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
102. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. S.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
103. Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., S. H.	NOMINATED.
104. Smith, J. Mackenzie ...	Madras Trades Association.
105. Soundara Pandia Nadar, W. P. A.	NOMINATED.
106. Srinivasa Ayyangar, R. ...	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
107. Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. C. ...	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
108. Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. ...	NOMINATED.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
109. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. (Zamindar of Kumaramangalam) ( <i>Minister</i> ).	South Central Landholders.
110. Subrahmanya Moopnar, S. ...	NOMINATED.
111. Subrahmanya Pillai, Chavadi K.	Tinnevely <i>cum</i> Palamcottah, N.-M. Urban.
112. Swami, Bar.-at-Law, K. V. R.	East Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
113. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib.	Ramnad <i>cum</i> Tinnevely, Muhammadan Rural.
114. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed ...	Tanjore, Muhammadan Rural.
115. Tampoe, I.C.S., A.M.C. ...	NOMINATED.
116. Thomas, Daniel ... ..	Ramnad <i>cum</i> Tinnevely, Indian Christian.
117. Tulasiram, L. K. ... ..	Madura City, N.-M. Urban.
118. Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K. ...	Malabar, Muhammadan.
119. Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	EX OFFICIO.
120. Vanavudia Goundar, S. V. ...	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
121. Venkatapati Raju, P. C. ...	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
122. Venkatarama Ayyar, K. R. ...	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
123. Venkatarama Sastriyar, C.I.E., T. R. ( <i>Advocate-General</i> ).	NOMINATED.
124. Venkataramana Ayyangar, C. V. ( <i>Chairman</i> ).	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
125. Venkatarangam Nayudu, C. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
126. Venkataratnam, B. ... ..	East Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
127. Venkiah, S. ... ..	NOMINATED
128. Wood, C. E. ( <i>Chairman</i> ) ...	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
129. Zamindar of Gollapalli (Srimannarayana Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Meka).	Northern Landholders, II.
130. Zamindar of Kallikota (Sri Ramachandra Mardaraja Deo).	Northern Landholders, I.
131. Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja Garu alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao Bahadur Garu).	Kistna, N.-M. Rural
132. Zamindar of Seithur (Vadamalai Tiruvanatha Sevuga Pandiya Tevar Avargal).	Madura, N.-M. Rural

### SPECIAL MEMBERS.

133. Hawley, M.S.C., F.I.C., Herbert.	} NOMINATED for Bill to amend the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act.
134. Russell, C.B.E., I.M.S., Major A. J. H.	
135. Meston, Rev. Dr. W. ... ..	} NOMINATED for Bills to amend the Madras University Act and the Andhra University Act.
136. Statham, Mr. R. M. ... ..	
137. Ramalinga Reddi, C. ... ..	} NOMINATED for Bill to amend the Andhra University Act.



# PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## OFFICIAL REPORT.

*Second Session of the Third Legislative Council under the Government of India Act.*

Volume XXXVII.

Tuesday, the 18th October 1927.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the chair.

### PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, c.s.i., c.i.e., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N. E.	John, Mr. V. Ch.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad	Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
Campbell, c.s.i., c.i.e., c.e.e., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	Karant, Mr. K. R.
Macmichael, c.s.i., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N. Subbarayan, The hon. Mr. A.	Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A.	Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Krishnan, Mr. K.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, Mr. K.	Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.
Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.	Krishnaswami Nayaker, Mr. K. V.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.	Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.	Kuppuswami, Mr. J.
Apparu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.	Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.	Mahmud Sahammad Sahib Bahadur.
Basbeer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.	Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.	Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Boag, I.C.S., Mr. G. I.	Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Chambers, Mr. G. W.	Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.	Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman.
Congreve, Mr. C. R. T.	Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Cotterell, c.i.e., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.	Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.	Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Evans, c.s.i., I.C.S., Mr. F. B.	Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Foulkes, Mr. R.	Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Gangadhar Siva, Mr. M. V.	Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.	Narasayana Reddi, Mr. C. B.
Gopaia Menon, Mr. C.	Narasayana Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.	Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Guruswami Rao Sahib L. C.	Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Hall, o.b.e., I.C.S., Mr. J. F.	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.	Patro, Kt., Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.	Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Hari-arvottama Rao, Mr. G.	Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E. (Sir P. Ramarayan- ningar).
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.	Rajan, Mr. P. T.
	Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.

18th October 1927]

PRESENT:—cont.

Ramaachandra Reddi, Mr. B.  
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.  
Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.  
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.  
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.  
Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur  
C. S.

Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.  
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.  
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.  
Satyamurti, Mr. S.  
Seturtnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.  
Shetty, Mr. A. B.  
Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.  
Siva Raj, Mr. N.  
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.  
Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.  
Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie.  
Soundara Pandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.  
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.  
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.  
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.  
Subrahmanya Mooppanar, Mr. S.  
Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.

Swami, Mr. K. V. R.  
Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam  
Dubash Kadir Sahib.  
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.  
Thomas, Mr. Daniel.  
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.  
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.  
Vanavudaiya Gounder, Mr. S. V.  
Venkataarama Sastri, C.I.E., Mr. T. R.  
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.  
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.  
Venkayya, Mr. S.  
Wood, Mr. C. E.  
Zamindar of Gollapalli (Srimannarayana Appa  
Rao Bahadur Garu, Meka).  
Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja  
Garu alias Venkataaramayya Appa Rao  
Bahadur Garu).  
Zamindar of Seithur (Vadamalai Tiruvannatha  
Sevuga Pandiya Tevar Avargal).  
Hawley, Mr. Herbert, M.S.C., F.I.C.  
Russell, Major Alexander James Hutchinson,  
C.B.E., I.M.S.

## I

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

[Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15.]

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The President will call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

## STARRED QUESTIONS

### Land Revenue

*Preference to ex-military men in assignment of lands.*

\* 510 Q.—MR. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government gave a 'pledge' that special facilities in the way of obtaining land would be given to those who have undergone military service, either as combatants or non-combatants or as clerks during the Great War; if so, whether steps were taken to redeem such a 'pledge' in respect of non-combatants; and if not, why not;



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(b) whether it is a fact that the first G.O. No. 870, Revenue, dated 14th April 1921, granting special facilities to ex-service non-combatants in obtaining lands within a time-limit of three years, was not published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*; and if so, why it was not so published;

(c) whether the Government are aware that owing to want of sufficient publicity of the said Government Order, many qualified ex-service non-combatants as described in G.O. No. 420, Public, dated 19th May 1923, were not able to avail themselves of such facilities within the time-limit;

(d) whether it is a fact that non-combatants got the very same medals and the same punishments as were given to combatants, and if so, why concessions for good service were restricted only to combatants;

(e) why Government made a distinction between combatants and non-combatants in G.O. No. 1576, Revenue, dated 10th October 1924, while extending the concessions granted in G.O. No. 870, Revenue, dated 14th April 1921, for a further period of three years; and

(f) whether the Government will be pleased to issue a fresh Government Order cancelling the last sentence of the first paragraph in G.O. No. 1576, Revenue, dated 10th October 1924, and extend the concessions in regard to assignments of lands to ex-military men irrespective of whether they are combatants or non-combatants for a further period of one year?

A.—(a) Yes. In G.O. No. 870, Revenue, dated 14th April 1921, the Government issued orders authorizing Collectors to accord preferential treatment in darkhast cases to non-combatants as well as to combatants.

(b), (c), (d), (e) & (f) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answers given to clauses (b), (c), (e) and (f) of the answer given to Legislative Council question No. 485 which was answered on 23rd March 1927.

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" May I know, Sir, why G.O. No. 870 was not made available to the public ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" There was no intention to keep it from the public. The method which the Government thought best calculated to make it reach those to whom it was intended was adopted and there was no idea of in any way suppressing it. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Then, why not publish it now ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Certainly, if it has not been published already. "

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" May I know whether the District Collectors at least gave public notice of this order ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I cannot say that without notice. "

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" May I know, Sir, why any such distinction is made between the officers of the Indian Army and non-combatants, as is stated in the answer to question No. 485 ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" What distinction ? I do not understand, Sir. "

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Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" In the answer to question No. 485 it is stated that the ex-service men were not debarred but a restriction was imposed and that that restriction applied only to members of the Indian Army. While the pledge was given to both the combatants and non-combatants, the restriction is made to apply only to men of the Indian Army. I wish to know why."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I am sorry that I have not got the papers with me and must ask for notice. But if the hon. Member refers to why non-combatants were excluded, that was done, I think, after the concession had been in force for three years."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" May I read, Sir, the statement in answer to question No. 485? 'The subsequent order . . . did not debar ex-service men from getting the concession relating to the grant of the land but only restricted the concession to those officers and men of the Indian Army who were recruited before the Armistice to the combatant ranks of the Army.' I wish to know, Sir, why this distinction was made between the officers and men of the Indian Army and the non-combatants and whether any such distinction was sought to be made at the time when the pledge was given."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" The concession was in force for three years. Subsequently it was extended and when the period was extended, the extension was made in favour of combatant men."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" I wish to know why such a distinction which was not contained in the pledge was made."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" The distinction is obvious. The Government thought that combatant people were more deserving than non-combatants."

*Proceedings of the recent Collectors' Conference.*

\* 511 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total cost incurred for the recent Collectors' Conference; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House a full report of the proceedings of the conference including the pros and cons discussed and the conclusions arrived at on the several questions taken up for consideration?

A.—(a) The cost consisted of the travelling allowances of those officers who attended. The exact figures have not been compiled; approximately the total is about Rs. 2,650.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 8108 put by Mr. Ramachandra Reddi. The proceedings were not reported.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Collectors' Conference was intended merely as a passing show and not considered important enough to make a report of its proceedings?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" That is a matter of opinion, Sir."



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**Mr. P. ANJANEYULU** :—" May I know whether the Collectors' Conference is held yearly or only occasionally ? "

**The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS** :—" It is not being held every year, Sir. Whenever the Government find that there are a considerable number of questions on which it would be useful to have discussion, the conference is held. It has been held annually only for the last three years."

**Mr. P. ANJANEYULU** :—" May I know whether it is intended to give instructions to or get information from the Collectors or whether it also concerns the public at large: and if it includes the public, whether it will not be well for the Government to let the public know of the proceedings at the conference ? "

**The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS** :—" It does not include the public."

**Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO** :—" May I know if the conference does not discuss public questions ? "

**The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS** :—" I do not know what the hon. Member means by ' public questions '. All Government questions are public in a sense."

**Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO** :—" If that is so, Sir, may I know whether it is not necessary that the proceedings of a responsible body like that should be reported to the Government ? "

**The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS** :—" The conference consists of a discussion between the Members of Government and the Collectors and I do not understand why the proceedings should be reported to Government."

**Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO** :—" May I know whether any proceedings of the conference are committed to paper at all ? "

**The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS** :—" No, Sir "

**Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO** :—" Therefore, it is an informal conference where Collectors come together, have a talk, come to no decision and get away from the place. Is that so, Sir ? "

**The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS** :—" I think I have answered this twice at least before and I would only refer the hon. Member to the answers given on previous occasions."

### Public Service

#### *Prohibition of Government servants from contributing to the All-India Khadi Fund.*

\* 512 Q.—**Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO** : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have prohibited Government servants from contributing to the All-India Khadi Fund ;

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(b) if so, whether the Government are aware that the All-India Spinners' Association which control the All-India Khadi Fund is a "permanent organization uncontrolled and unaffected by politics" according to its constitution; and

(c) if the answer to (a) and (b) is in the affirmative, why this prohibition has been issued?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to answer to question No. 518 (c).

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"With reference to the appendix, may I know, Sir, if the receipt and acknowledgment of yarn subscriptions for membership of the Congress may not be carried on by a non-political association which acts as an agent for supply of material with which it is closely associated?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"So far as I have followed the question, Sir, I think that is a matter for the consideration of the association."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member whether in considering the restrictions that have now been imposed upon Government servants with regard to subscribing to this association, they did consider this aspect of it, that an economic attache to a political association may act as an economic attache only and collect that portion of the subscription which is more economic than political?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"What exactly is the question, may I ask, Sir?"

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I really want to know if the Government did consider the question as to whether the receipt and acknowledgment of yarn subscription by the All-India Spinners' Association were not really in the nature of a fulfilment of its own economic business of getting yarn for its own purpose, but as an agent."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"The Government did not take it upon themselves to raise this question but the matter was forced on them by the gentleman who made the reference. The Government only considered the matter with reference to the material that was laid before them, namely, the rules of the association. On reading the rules, we came to the conclusion that it came within rule 23 (1) of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules; Government did not make any further enquiries into the matter."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With reference to the supplementary answer given by the hon. Member just now, may I ask whether the Government have, as a matter of fact, received any communication from the All-India Spinners' Association or any member of its executive pointing out to the Government that all subscriptions received for the All-India Khadi or Spinners' Association for this work are ear marked for promotion of spinning and khaddar and that no part of it can be or is as a matter of fact used for any political purpose whatever; if the Government have received any such communication, whether they have considered it, and if so, what their opinion is on their order in view of that representation?"



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The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I think I have some recollection of having seen some such communication, but I cannot say what exactly it was."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I therefore take it, Sir, that that matter has not been finally disposed of—I mean the consideration of that communication?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I personally do not recollect it. I must have notice before I can say anything definite on the matter."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, in the answer, reference is made to rule 23 (1) of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules. I asked the Secretary for a copy of the rules and I was told that it is confidential. May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member as to the meaning of that reference to a rule which I am denied access to, which this House cannot get? And may I also ask you for a ruling as to whether the Government can give an answer referring to a rule and saying to the Member that he will have no access to that particular rule?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. This is not the occasion for raising the point. The hon. Member may refer to it after question time."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am much obliged to you, Sir. May I repeat my question to the hon. Member? I am asking the hon. the Revenue Member to enlighten me and this House as to what this rule exactly is and why the Government are of opinion that this subscription is prohibited by rule 23 (1), which is considered to be a confidential rule?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" It is news to me that it is confidential. I should not have referred to it if I had known that it is confidential. I have no objection to lay the rule on the table or to read it out, if the hon. Member so wants."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" The hon. Member will kindly read it out and also give his answer to my question as to how this comes within the rule. May I ask another question? This paragraph gives reference to more than one rule of the All-India Spinners' Association. The first rule to which reference is made says that this association shall be under the auspices of the All-India Congress Committee as an integral part of the Congress organization. Further, the association declares itself prepared to receive and acknowledge yarn subscriptions for membership of the Congress. May I ask whether the Government object to all these rules and say that because of these rules, the association is a political association or whether the Government object to any of these rules and if so, which of the rules and why?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" The Government object to no rules that anybody makes, so long as they are within the law. There are certain rules which regulate the conduct of Government servants in subscribing to political associations. The only question that Government had before them was whether this particular association would come under the term 'political association' or not. There was no objection to that association framing its own rules. There is, however, a rule prohibiting Government servants from subscribing to political associations so as to keep them apart from any section of politics. It is not that the Government have any objection to the particular rules of any

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association. The Government Servants' Conduct Rule, I find, is of considerable length and if it will be convenient to the hon. Member, a copy of it will be placed on the table."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :— " May I ask one further question, Sir? I wish to know whether the term ' political association ' is defined in the rules and if it is not defined, what are the criteria by which the Government judge whether a particular association is a political association or not. What are the considerations in this case on which the Government came to the conclusion that the All-India Spinners' Association, in spite of the fact that it says that it is an organization unaffected and uncontrolled by political changes or political bodies as is stated in the Appendix at page 57, is a political association? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :— " As to what is a political association according to the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, the hon. Member may gather from the rule when he is in possession of it. I may just quote here the material part which is this : ' A Government servant cannot take part in, or subscribe in aid of, any political movement in India or relating to Indian affairs. ' As to the second part of the question, the answer is contained in the order published."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :— " In view of what the hon. the Revenue Member has so kindly read out, for which I am much obliged to him, may I ask whether the Government hold as a matter of fact that this spread and promotion of spinning and khaddar in India is a political movement to which no Government servant should subscribe? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :— " That is largely a matter of opinion. The Government consider that that movement as defined in the rules of the association is a political movement."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :— " I am not asking about the association. The hon. Member will recollect that the question is with regard to the khadi fund. Subscriptions were invited for the khadi fund and the Government have prohibited Government servants from contributing to that fund. I am asking the hon. the Revenue Member to state whether, in view of the rule he has read out which prohibits, as I see, Government servants only from contributing in aid of any political movement, with which rule I respectfully agree, if I may say so, in the opinion of the Government, as a matter of fact I am not asking for the future, they have held in this case that the All-India Khadi Fund is a political movement in aid of which no Government servant ought to subscribe? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :— " It is stated so, Sir, in the last sentence of the order which is published."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :— " Only one more question, Sir. May I ask if the Ministers also were a party to that order? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :— " The hon. Member is well aware that questions of that nature are not answered."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :— " I am very thankful for that answer, Sir."



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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member whether he is aware that the All-India Spinners' Association is entirely an economic annexe to the Congress and is in no manner politically connected with it?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I am aware of nothing except that the rules under which the association is functioning would appear to bring the association within the term 'political association'."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know whether this rule is intended by the Government to be applicable to the khaddar exhibition by the Congress at the next December meeting?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I do not know anything of it, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the fact that an industrial exhibition run entirely under the Congress responsibility next December is to form chiefly of khaddar exhibits and whether the prohibition will cover that case as well?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"That question, so far as I know, has not come under the consideration of the Government. I am obliged to the hon. Member for having drawn my attention to it."

11-15 a.m. Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"But, have not His Excellency and others subscribed to that fund?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"The rules do not cover His Excellency and others."

Mr. A. KALLESWARA RAO:—"May I know whether when a political association starts and does a non-political business like famine relief or flood relief, the Government would prohibit its servants from subscribing to that portion of the work?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is a hypothetical question."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I know, Sir, if the objection is to the All-India Khadi Fund as such or to the fact that the All-India Khadi Fund is administered by an association which in the opinion of the Government is political?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"Reading these rules which were sent to Government and which guide the affairs of the association, it appears to Government that it is a political movement."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I am not asking that question. May I know if the Government's objection in this case is to the fund as such or that it is administered by the All-India Spinners' Association which in the opinion of the Government is political?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"That is too subtle a distinction for me, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know whether in view of the statement that he made that representation was made to him about the association, he is prepared to keep this question open and examine it further?"

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The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Government are always prepared to examine further ; Government never keep their mind closed."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" It is news to us."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know if the Government makes any distinction between khadi as it is and the fact that this fund is supervised or controlled by a political organization ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not understand what the hon. Member means by khadi. I take it that it means a piece of cloth."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know from the hon. the Revenue Member, Sir, whether if this All-India Spinners, Association did not have any connexion with the Congress then the Government would have no objection to Government servants subscribing to that fund ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" That is a hypothetical question, Sir, which has not arisen yet."

*Increments to unpassed clerks.*

\* 513 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that in the Registration Department nearly 100 unpassed clerks were confirmed, without specific exemption after the issue of G.O. No. 1021, dated the 6th August 1917, and prior to G.O. No. 991, Home (Judicial), dated the 29th July 1918, at a time when the minimum educational qualification for public service was that the candidate should hold a completed secondary school-leaving certificate ;

(b) whether the Government are also aware of the fact that such clerks were not under G.O. No. 164, Law (Education), dated the 4th February 1925, allowed to draw increments in the time-scale and that it was due to the fault of the respective heads of offices who failed to obtain the necessary exemption when exemption was indispensable ; and

(c) whether in view of the fact that many of unpassed clerks appointed after 29th July 1918, who are juniors with no better qualification than those who are affected by G.O. No. 164, Law (Education), dated the 4th February 1925, are being allowed to draw increments in the time-scale of pay, the Government will be pleased to allow these clerks also to draw increments in the time-scale ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Government are aware that G.O. No. 161, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1925, laid down that exemption was necessary before certain clerks could rise in the time-scale.

(c) The Government are not aware of the fact alleged. If an unpassed clerk is exempted from the provisions of article 1 of the Public Service Notification he can draw increments in the time-scale.



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*Government Order regarding minimum qualifications for public service.*

\* 514 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons for issuing a notification in last November making persons who had taken up commercial subjects as optionals in the School Final course ineligible for public service;

(b) why the Government have issued orders to the effect that the services of such men holding acting appointments should be dispensed with, when they have not had one year's continuous service prior to 16th November 1926;

(c) whether the number of students taking up commercial subjects has decreased as the result of this action; and

(d) whether the Government propose to remove the ban thus placed on commercial students and encourage commercial training?

A.—(a) No notification to the effect stated was issued.

(b) The Government is not aware that orders of the kind suggested were issued. Clerks who do not satisfy the standard laid down in G.O. No. 965, Public, dated 16th November 1926, and who had not on 16th November 1926 one year's continuous or two years' total satisfactory service under Government are ineligible for retention without the sanction of Government.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) The orders issued by Government do not place a ban on commercial subjects.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether the Board's Proceedings No. 5929 of 22nd November 1926 lays down that persons who have taken up commercial subjects as their optionals in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate course are not eligible for service in the Revenue Department?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"The hon. Member is under some misapprehension. Amongst the subjects which are chosen to make a man eligible for public service the commercial subjects do not find a place. That does not mean that a person is debarred from taking commercial subjects as optional subjects."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"May I know if the Government are aware that in effect in the districts this particular Government Order is construed as though the Government Order particularly debarred the persons with commercial subjects as their optionals?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I cannot help it."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"May I therefore request the Leader of the House to make it more clear so that people may not misunderstand? I can assure him that it is so in my district and several other districts. So as to make it more clear I hope he will be pleased to issue a circular explaining the views of the Government as given in the supplementary answers."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"The instruction is perfectly clear and I think the hon. Member still does not understand it. A man may have taken commercial subjects as his optionals; but if he does

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not have the other subjects mentioned in the notification he is not eligible for Government service. Merely having these commercial subjects does not debar him but will not serve the purpose."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" But the difficulty is this. It was prescribed in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate course and those who took the commercial subjects alone were considered eligible and even now it is so. This particular Government Order bars them from being taken into public service even though they are eligible. This particular Government Order stands in the way."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is arguing the point."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Because these subjects are not included in the notification the difficulty arises."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" If a member has not got the prescribed subjects but has got other subjects, he will not be eligible for service."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Will this have a retrospective effect ?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" There again it is a question of what is meant by retrospective effect. The rule is not applied to permanent appointments made before its date. The Government have also said that it should not be applied in the case of those who have put in one year of continuous or two years of total acting or temporary service. That is to alleviate the effect of the change of rule."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know if this is final and whether it would disable, under answer to question No. 516, any revision of the Government Order ?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" The matter is under reconsideration whether eligibility for the University course should also be considered. No decision has been come to."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" When for the eligibility for intermediate course passing in commercial subjects is admitted, will not the Government consider that in respect of appointments also ?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" The hon. Member is going to the intermediate stage. I must ask for notice."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" With reference to clause (c), will the Government be pleased to call for the information and find out whether the number of students taking up commercial subjects has decreased and why it has so decreased ?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not propose to make such a reference. If it has decreased, it is not a matter relevant to the present subject as these subjects are not prescribed as qualifications for Government service."



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*Increments to unpassed clerks.*

\* 515 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Board of Revenue has allowed some unpassed clerks to draw increments with effect from 1st March 1925; if so, what are the special reasons therefor;

(b) whether some other unpassed clerks who were exempted at the same time or before and who are on the same footing have been shown differential treatment;

(c) what action the Government have taken or propose to take to remove the inequality prevailing in this matter;

(d) whether it is a fact that increments are sanctioned for approved service;

(e) whether it is a fact that even acting clerks without any substantial appointment are allowed the benefit of time-scale; if so, what is the chief criterion for the grant of increments to them; and by what rules is their case governed;

(f) whether Government have considered the length of approved service put in by the exempted unpassed clerks and allowed them to draw increments with retrospective effect only in cases where they were confirmed prior to 1st March 1921, and in view of the fact that they had once been allowed to draw increments for more than a year without any objection either by the Government or by the Accountant-General;

(g) whether it is a fact that the increments drawn by and subsequently recovered from certain clerks of the Revenue Department in South Kanara district were not refunded in full as per assurance given by the hon. the Member for Revenue in his speech dated 10th July 1926 but only the increments drawn from March to July 1923, and if so, why;

(h) when the orders were issued by the Collector to recover from the clerks the amounts of increments already overdrawn for the first time;

(i) whether it is a fact that in all other departments increments drawn from 1st March 1923 to February 1925 have either been waived or refunded to them;

(j) whether the Government will be pleased to state the total number of unpassed clerks exempted by the heads of departments and the Government respectively from 4th February 1925 to 4th November 1926;

(k) the number of exempted unpassed clerks among these who had drawn increments for a year or more and who subsequently refunded the same; and

(l) the probable expenditure to be incurred by giving their exemption order retrospective effect?

A.—(a) Yes: through a misunderstanding of the orders in G.O. No. 164, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1925.

(b) & (c) The Government are not aware of the differential treatment or inequality referred to by the hon. Member.

(d) Yes.

(e) Yes. They are eligible for increments under Fundamental Rule 26 (a) and provided they are qualified and their service is approved.

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- (f) In all cases which were brought to the notice of Government they held that retrospective effect should not be given to the orders granting exemption and that service for purposes of increment should count only from the date of exemption. Where, however, in consequence of increments having been drawn unauthorisedly a clerk was drawing more pay than he was entitled to, the recovery of any sum overdrawn in the past has been waived by the Government and the clerk permitted to remain on his present rate of pay; but he is not eligible for another increment until it is due calculating increments from the date of exemption.
- (g) & (h) The Government are not aware of the cases to which the hon. Member refers unless it be that he refers to cases coming under the second sentence of paragraph 3 (v) of G.O. No. 773, Law (Education), dated 3rd May 1926.
- (i) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 3 (v) of G.O. No. 773, Law (Education), dated 3rd May 1926.
- (j), (k) & (l) The Government have no information immediately available.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" With reference to the answer to clause (a), 'through a misunderstanding of the orders in G.O. No. 164, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1925', I want to enquire, Sir, whether the orders were clear enough as not to be misunderstood? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Quite so, Sir, they were."

*Revision of the Government Order regarding minimum qualifications for public service.*

\* 516 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received memorials requesting them to alter the recent order relating to the minimum marks to be obtained in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination for being eligible for permanent Government appointments; and if so, how many, and from what departments;

(b) whether the order referred to above has affected a large number of acting clerks, and if so, how many in each department; and

(c) whether the Government are considering the desirability of changing the order, and if so, when the revising order may be expected, and to what effect?

A.—(a) Memorials were received by the Government for the amendment of G.O. No. 965, Public, dated 16th November 1926, from officers under six departments. Statistics as regards the number of memorials are not available.

(b) The Government have no particulars as to the numbers of acting clerks affected in each department.

(c) The question is under consideration whether the standard recognized by the University as qualifying for a college course should also be recognized by the Government as an alternative qualification for Government service. It is not possible to say whether a revising order will issue.



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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Following up the question I was asking, Sir, whether Government at present do not know that passing commercial subjects makes a man eligible for future study although they have not been included in the Government Order, may I know whether the reconsideration would not include the whole question of commercial subjects also.”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ If proficiency in commercial subjects makes a man eligible for University course and if the University course is in future accepted as a qualification for Government service it would seem to follow that the hon. Member is correct. I do not know if it is so.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know whether there is an understanding that the whole question will be considered ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ The only question is eligibility for the University course.”

### Village Establishments

#### *Restoration of village officers.*

\* 517 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the number of assistant karnams, assistant reddis, vettis and talaiyaris was before villages were grouped together ;

(b) how many of them were dispensed with at the grouping ;

(c) how many of them have been reinstated under the Village Officers Restoration Act; and

(d) if all those that were dispensed with at the grouping of villages have not been reinstated, what the reasons are that have led to such action ?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the Civil Budget Estimates for 1921-22 which have been published.

(b), (c) & (d) The Government have not the particulars asked for but have called for a full statement of details as to the result of the measures taken in each district. When that is received the necessary information will be laid on the table.

### Jails

#### *Introduction of hand-spinning and hand-loom weaving in prisons.*

\* 518 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to refer to the debate in this House on 28th March 1927 on the Demand for Supplementary Grant XXXIII and to state—

(a) whether any and if so what steps have been taken to introduce hand-spinning as well as hand-loom weaving in the prisons ;

(b) whether any orders have been issued with a view to encourage hand-woven cloth out of hand-spun yarn by directing its use for uniforms for peons, ordinary police, abkari police and forest beat guards and so on ;

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(c) whether Government have issued any orders preventing Government servants from subscribing to the All-India Khaddar Fund, and if so, what the orders exactly are and on what grounds they are based; and

(d) whether they have issued orders discouraging Government servants from wearing caps and dress of khaddar cloth?

A.—(a) Hand-spinning and hand-loom weaving are already carried out more or less extensively in all manufacturing jails.

(b) No.

(c) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 506, Public, dated 1st June 1927 (appended a).

(d) No.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ With reference to clause (b), the question is whether any orders have been issued. The answer is ‘No’. What are the grounds for that answer ‘No’? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ No order has been issued, Sir.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Why? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ Because there is no reason why it should, Sir.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ With reference to clause (d), whether they have issued orders discouraging Government servants from wearing caps and dress of khaddar cloth, what is the attitude of the Government on the point whether they would tolerate clerks and others coming to office with khaddar caps and khaddar cloth? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ The attitude of the Government as regards this question is apparently asked in regard to the supply of materials for peons, police, abkari servants, etc. The policy of Government is briefly that they should get the best value for their money and that indigenous materials should be given preference to foreign ones.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Then, as regards clause (d), the question is whether they have issued orders and the answer is ‘No’. What I want to know is what is the attitude of Government and Government officials as to clerks coming to office with khaddar caps and khaddar cloths? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ That would depend upon the clerks and officers. I do not know.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ What is the attitude of the officers themselves? Will they get offended at it? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I am afraid that is a hypothetical question.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ That is my question.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ That is a hypothetical question.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ With regard to this, will the Government give some information? Apart from the belts and topis, I wish to know whether cloths are now on a large scale hand spun and hand woven.”



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The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Cloths are to a certain extent hand spun. For example, we get silk cloths manufactured in jails."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know if the hon. Member is sure that it is the hand yarn and not the mill yarn that is woven into carpets?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sometimes it is."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"May I know whether the Government have any objection to issue a Government Order that they have no objection to all Government servants wearing khaddar?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"Government never issue orders of that sort."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"My question is whether Government have any objection?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I say Government never issue orders saying they have no objection to people generally doing something or other."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"May I know whether by hand spinning jute and wool are meant or cotton?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I think both."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—"Is hand spinning of cotton carried on extensively in jails?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I think that is the information, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"What is the percentage of hand spun yarn that is used in jails as compared with mill yarn?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I should like to have notice."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"Approximate percentage if you choose."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"If the hon. the Home Member really desires that hand spinning should go on in jails, will he issue orders to that effect, that cotton hand spinning should be extended in jails?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"It is going on, Sir, at the present moment."

*Number of Malabar rebellion prisoners in jail.*

\* 519 Q.—MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur : With reference to the answer to (a) and (b) of my question No. 771, dated 31st March 1927, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received the report called for regarding the number of Malabar rebellion prisoners, both Mappillas and non-Mappillas, in the Indian jails and in the Andamans; and

(b) whether they will be pleased to place on the table the report received regarding these prisoners?

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**A.—(a) & (b)** The report has been received and is placed on the table.  
Mappillas connected with the Malabar rebellion confined—

	No.
(i) in Indian jails ...	5,339 convicts and 167 State prisoners.
(ii) in the Andamans ...	1,127 convicts.
Hindu prisoners connected with the rebellion confined—	
(i) in Indian jails ...	51 „
(ii) in the Andamans ...	5 „

### Budget

*Action taken on the token cuts passed during the last budget debates.*

\* 520 Q.—**Mr. J. A. SALDANHA** : Will the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue, the hon. the Minister for Public Health and the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to place before the Council a statement showing the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government on the several token cuts passed during the last budget debates with a view to recommending action to be taken by Government?

**A.—A** statement is laid on the table.<sup>a</sup>

**Mr. J. A. SALDANHA** :—“ With reference to the detailed answers given in the appendix, I want to know whether the questions of pay, allowance, leave, provident fund, etc., were not raised in this House for discussion and investigation by a committee? ”

The hon. **Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS** :—“ Which is the item? ”

**Mr. J. A. SALDANHA** :—“ The first item, 5-a. Land Revenue.”

The hon. **Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS** :—“ Yes, the only question that remains is that they want more pay. The Government have answered in the negative. So there is no question for the committee.”

**Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO** :—“ May I know, Sir, with reference to the answer given in the appendix with regard to the Revenue Settlement Bill, what steps the Local Government have taken to give effect to the desire of this House, whether they have referred it to the Government of India and whether they have expressed any opinion on the subject? If so, what opinion have they expressed and when did they refer the matter to the Government of India? Within what possible time may we hope the Bill to be brought forward before this House? ” 11-30 a.m.

The hon. **Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS** :—“ I do not quite follow the hon. Member's questions on the subject. I think the position was, in regard

<sup>a</sup> Vide Appendix II on page 132 infra.



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to this Bill, fully discussed at the last Budget meeting and I quoted in this House a press communiqué in extenso at the time. I do not know what the hon. Member wants to know further."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" It is said ' it is not open to the Local Government to bring in a Revenue Settlement Bill giving the power to Legislative Councils to fix the rates of land assessment'. Is it not open to them, Sir, to make a recommendation that this power should be granted to the Legislative Council, and is it not open to them, Sir, to bring in a Bill with that recommendation made a part of the Bill? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir "

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Again, Sir, with regard to the question of provincial autonomy, a reply is given that it is beyond the province of this particular Local Government. What steps again did the Government take with regard to the fulfilment of the desire of this House; did they make any recommendations on the subject to the Government of India or to the Secretary of State; if they have made any, what recommendation did they make, and if they have not made any recommendation, whether they have forwarded the discussion in this House for the information of the higher authorities concerned? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" For the last part of the question, I should like to have notice. But as regards the first part, no recommendation of any kind has been made."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With regard to 6. a. Excise, may I ask the hon. the Minister for Excise to state the reasons why no decision has yet been made on the question of the introduction of total prohibition, when he expects to be in a position to make up his mind with regard to this question, and whether the statements in his public speeches that he is for prohibition and that he is going to try it in two districts is merely his personal opinion and does not commit the Government of which he happens to be a member? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" The question, Sir, is still under the consideration of the Government."

Mr S. SATYAMURTI :—" That is not the answer I want, Sir. That answer is already given on the paper. I am asking (1) the reasons for the delay in the Government coming to a conclusion on this matter, (2) when the Government expect to be in a position to come to a conclusion on this matter, and (3) whether his public pronouncements saying that he is convinced of the necessity for total prohibition at least for economic reasons and that he will try it in two districts are purely personal opinions and does not commit the Government of which he happens to be a Member? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Obviously, Sir, the question is so complicated that it will take time to arrive at a decision. There are various aspects of the matter, and, as I said, we have not come to a decision on the matter."

Mr. S. Satyamurti's name was then called.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. Member for Excise . . . ? "

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. The hon. Member will please resume his seat. I need not remind hon. Members that when they want to put supplementary questions they should get up, and then when an hon. Member's name is called, he should put his supplementary question. I call upon Mr. Satyamurti."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know when the Government hope to be in a position to come to a decision on this matter? And one last point I want to know from the hon. the Minister for Excise—I would not rise again to ask it, Sir, is whether his statements made in public and reported in the public press of Madras that he is now convinced of the need for total prohibition, if not for any other reason at least for economic reasons, are only his personal opinions and do not commit the Government of which he happens to be a Member just now."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I have very little to add to what I said with reference to the last point. I think I may state that I cannot hold myself responsible for what appeared in newspaper reports. As a matter of fact, I had occasion to find that newspaper reporting in the mufassal is certainly not up to the mark, and in some cases I have been incorrectly reported. But, with reference to the statement made, that is certainly my personal opinion, and, as I said, the Government have not come to a decision on the matter. So what I said does not commit the Government till we come to a final decision."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am mystified, Sir. May I ask for some more light, as to whether under diarchy—I know its anomalies—such a thing is permissible for a Member of Government—I am not asking for an opinion, Sir. I am merely asking in what capacity he spoke when he spoke on this question of total prohibition with respect to the portfolio which is in his charge, in reply to addresses presented to him as a responsible Member of Government and not as Diwan Bahadur Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Retired Superintending Engineer, but as the hon. Diwan Bahadur Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, the Third Minister to the Government of Madras; whether the answers given in his official capacity when going on tour at the expense of the tax-payer and the speeches made by him he considers only as his personal opinions, and whether those opinions were not given in his capacity as a responsible Minister of Government; and, secondly, whether he has taken any steps at that time or since to contradict the alleged misreported speeches in the Madras press, and whether he has sent any corrections denying the statements appearing in the press?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I do not think I have denied any statement I made. But I merely wished to remark that some of the statements made in the press are not exactly correct. But, apart from that, so long as Government have not arrived at any decision, such remarks as I have made are merely indications of my own personal opinion. As to the question whether I am taking any action on the matter, I have been taking action, and, as I said, the question is under consideration."



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Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know whether the hon. the Minister was justified in saying so, in view of the fact that a resolution on excise policy had been already accepted by the vote of the Legislative Council ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I am not aware of any resolution on the excise policy accepted by this Council.”

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—“ Will he kindly refer to the Government records and find it out, and give me an answer to-morrow or the day after ? It is a wonder to me that the Excise Minister is not aware of the resolution.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member is expected to put his questions but not to express his wonder to the House.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ May I know from the hon. the Minister for Excise what exactly are the aspects of the question that are now under consideration, how far the consideration has proceeded, how long he will take to come to a conclusion, whether any conclusions have been arrived at at all on any of the aspects that are under consideration, and whether he can give us the least light to know what exactly is happening within his chambers ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I am afraid I am not in a position to say what is exactly happening now. As I said in general terms, we have not been keeping quiet.”

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ May I ask one question, Sir ? I am now reading with your leave from a speech of the hon. the Minister for Excise made in this House. That speech must be taken as representing what he commits the Government to, unless these men (pointing to the official reporters' gallery) are considered incompetent. He said, ‘Prohibition will be the goal of our excise policy.’ That is the Government's, I think, when he spoke of ‘our excise policy’. ‘The ideal of a dry Presidency will be accepted and worked up to. For the future, our policy will be the further reduction of shops and consumption by extension of the prohibition areas by such increase of duty on spirits and of tree-tax as is found suitable, by the reduction of the limits of private possession wherever necessary, and by such other methods as may be found possible. . . . It is my intention to accept and carry out the policy of prohibition in such definite and progressive stages as enquiry and the circumstances of the case prove to be suitable.’ Now, contrast that with the statement made here in the Appendix that ‘no decision has yet been made on the question of the introduction of total prohibition.’ May I ask, Sir, for light as to how the hon. the Minister for Excise reconciles that statement of his where he says that ‘prohibition will be the goal of our policy; the ideal of a dry Presidency will be accepted and worked up to; it is my intention to accept and carry out the policy’; whether that statement also was made in his personal capacity and not as a responsible Member of Government; and whether we should take the statement that no decision on the question has been arrived at or the earlier statement that prohibition is the goal of the policy of the Government ? I wish to have some light, Sir ”

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The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid it is passing the limits of putting supplementary questions, when a Member wants to contradict one statement of one of the Members of the Treasury Bench as against another statement in his official capacity. That is really assuming the role of debate, and I think such a process is not admissible in the case of supplementary questions."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"I respectfully agree with you, Sir. But I am not referring to any speech made outside the House."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Even with regard to statements made in the House, I have come to the conclusion that it is cross-examination, and it is not permissible."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I ask the hon. the Minister for Excise which is the present opinion of the Government; is it the statement made on the budget debate, or the statement that the Government have not come to any decision on the question of prohibition? I want an answer to that, yes or no. Which is the correct statement of the policy of the Government on the matter?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I think the statement made in the budget debate is the correct statement, and I do not think I have said anything since to contradict that. I merely said that we have not come to any decision as to the exact methods."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"May I therefore ask, Sir, in view of his present answer, what his answer on the paper that no decision has yet been made on the question of prohibition means?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is again cross-examining."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI:—"If you will allow me to make a statement, I am simply asking what that sentence in his answer means. I do not want to cross-examine him in any manner."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I do not think it is permissible."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know whether the reduction motion referred to has been given effect to; if so, how it has been given effect to, and what was the effect of the reduction?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"It is only Rs. 100 less money spent on the grant." (Laughter.)

### Civil Justice

*Communal representation in the establishment of the Judicial department,  
Guntur district.*

\* 521 Q.—Mr. J. KUPPUSWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact—

(i) that the non-Brahman (Hindu) proportion in the grades Rs. 180—10—240, Rs. 125—5—150, Rs. 80—4—120 and Rs. 60—4—80 in the Judicial department in Guntur district has fallen to nil;



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(ii) that out of 89 clerks in the grade Rs. 35—35—1½—50—1—60, there are only eight non-Brahmans and one Muhammadan ;

(iii) that the six vacancies that occurred in grade Rs. 60—4—80 from 1925 to the end of April 1927 were filled up by Brahman of whom two were suspended and one was debarred from promotion ;

(b) whether it is a fact that when the only non-Brahman head clerk in grade Rs. 60—4—80 retired from service, a Brahman clerk who was previously suspended for tampering with office records and whose suspension was approved by the High Court was appointed in his place in spite of the fact that there were qualified non-Brahmans available and that the non-Brahman proportion was falling to nil ;

(c) whether the Government have taken any steps to ascertain the causes for this disparity in the proportion ; and

(d) what steps the Government propose to take in the matter when the communal Government Orders are thus disregarded?

A.—(a) (i) The non-Brahman proportion in these grades in the last three years in the civil courts of the Guntur district is as shown in the statement<sup>a</sup> appended hereto.

(ii) There are 81 clerks in the grade of Rs. 35—35—1½—50—1—60 and not 89 as stated in the question. Of the 81 clerks 9 are non-Brahmans and 1 is a Muhammadan.

(iii) Yes. The Government understand that of the six clerks promoted one was debarred from promotion in 1912 and two others were suspended in 1916 and 1919 respectively. These three clerks are reported to have been promoted to their present posts on the recommendation of the officers concerned, their subsequent work having been found satisfactory.

(b) Yes. But there was only one non-Brahman clerk in the district qualified for the head clerk's post and he was far junior to all the six clerks promoted to the higher grade. He originally belonged to the Kistna district and exchanged his place with a clerk of the Guntur district far junior to him on the distinct understanding that he should take the rank of that clerk in the Guntur district so that the claims of senior clerks in the district might not suffer. Notwithstanding this arrangement, he submitted an application to the High Court on occurrence of a vacancy in the senior clerk's post in the Guntur district, claiming preference on the ground of communal representation. The High Court, however, disapproved of the attempt of this clerk to go back on the condition on which he had accepted his appointment in the Guntur district.

(c) The Government have ascertained that there were 17 vacancies in the grade of Rs. 35—35—1½—50—1—60 since 1921 and that they were filled up as follows:—8 non-Brahmans, 1 Muhammadan and 8 Brahman.

(d) The Government do not consider that the orders referred to have been disregarded.

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*Amendment of the Court Fees Act.*

\* 522 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what steps the Government have taken or propose to take to reduce or modify the Court Fees Act, after the undertaking given in this behalf by the hon. the Law Member during his budget speech on 16th March 1927?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 386.

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ May I just ask when this Government expects to get the decision of the Government of India on the matter ? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I cannot say when the Government of India will reply.”

*Appointment of District Munsifs.*

\* 523 Q.—Mr. J. A. DAVIS : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many of each of the following communities—Brahmans, Non-Brahmans, Hindus, Muhammadans, Indian Christians and Anglo-Indians—hold appointments in the Judicial Service of this Presidency in each of the grades of District Judge, Subordinate Judge and District Munsif;

(b) how many among the candidates selected last year by the Madras High Court for the post of District Munsif belonged to each of those communities; and

(c) how many of the applications received last year by the High Court for District Munsifs' appointments were from qualified Anglo-Indians?

A.—(a)—

					Figures as they stood on 18th July 1927.				
					Bra mans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muham-madans.	Indian Christians.	Anglo-Indians.
<i>District Judges—</i>									
Permanent	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	1	..
Acting	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
<i>Sub-Judges—</i>									
Permanent	..	..	..	..	29	5	..	..	2 vacant.
Acting Sub-Judges whose lien on their permanent appointments as District Munsifs has been suspended.					5	2	1	.	..
<i>District Munsifs—</i>									
Permanent	..	..	..	..	111	35	5	3	..
Acting	..	..	..	..	31	21	3	2	1
(b)—					12	9	2	1	1

(c) Four out of 265 applications.



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Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know whether the three Muhammadan District Judges include the one who has already retired?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The figures given are those up to 18th July 1927. If the Muhammadan Judge referred to had retired by that date, he would not have been included in those figures."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Muhammadan Judge is now in active service or has taken leave? If so, what sort of leave, may I know, Sir?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"He is on leave. As for the second part I want notice of the question."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—"May I know whether it is leave preparatory to retirement?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has already said he requires notice of the question."

### Irrigation

*Maintenance of the main channels under the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal.*

11-45  
a.m.

\* 524 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received representations from M.R.Ry. Medam Venkayya Chetti Garu and other ryots of Manidalapad of Kurnool district regarding the question of maintaining main channels under the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal;

(b) whether the Government have called for any explanation with regard to the delay of over one year in the correspondence carried on by Mr. Medam Venkayya with the Collector and subordinate officers as to the condition of main channels and as to whose duty it was to repair them;

(c) what the distance of the said main channel is from the Collector's headquarters;

(d) whether the Collector paid a visit;

(e) whether it is a fact that the main channel under the sluice No. 31 is now being repaired at Government expense;

(f) whether it is a fact that under the said sluice No. 26 there is an extent of land of about 15 acres to the west of the sluice which is on a very much higher level than the highest water level in the sluice;

(g) whether this land belongs mainly to the village officers;

(h) whether flow to this area is possible only by stopping all flow in the eastern channel which irrigates about 140 acres owned by Mr. Medam Venkayya and about forty other ryots and creating an artificial water pressure upwards;

(i) whether the eastern channel runs in a rapid incline through canal poramboke;

(j) whether the soil is black cotton;

(k) whether the northern bund of the channel is not subject to many breaches;

(l) whether the water does not run to waste; and

(m) what steps are being taken to set right all these things?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) to (m) A report has been called for.

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know from the hon. the Law Member, in view of the fact that this question has been with him for three months, whether he would ask the authorities concerned to expedite the report? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I understand that the report has reached the Board of Revenue. "

*Opening of the Peruvallai channel.*

\* 525 Q.—Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state —

(a) whether it was announced at the Irrigation Conference held at Mandurai, Lalgudi taluk, that the Peruvallai channel will be opened on the 1st of June every year ;

(b) whether the mirasidars have put in seedlings on the strength of this announcement and in anticipation of a regular water-supply from 1st June 1927 ;

(c) whether there was a real flow of water only on the 22nd June 1927 ;

(d) whether complaints have been received regarding the failure or deficiency of water-supply in the Peruvallai channel ; and

(e) what steps the Government have taken to ensure adequate water-supply in the said channel ?

A.—The Government have no information.

*Alleged scarcity of water-supply in the Peruvallai channel.*

\* 526 Q.—Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a promise of water-supply in the Peruvallai channel, Lalgudi taluk, for sugarcane cultivation during the closure period ;

(b) whether the authorities have failed to keep up that promise and whether the sugarcane crops have failed on that account ; and

(c) whether any steps will be taken by the Government to avoid such scarcity of water-supply in future ?

A.—The Government have no information.

*Investigation of the Tungabhadra dam site.*

\* 527 Q.—Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of work so far carried out for the investigation of the Tungabhadra dam site ;

(b) whether any borings were taken in the river bed in the months of April and May when there was very little water in the river and if not, why not ;

(c) when the Government expect to finish this preliminary investigation ; and

(d) whether the Government would place on the table of the House a copy of the report of the Geologist to the Government of India on the dam site ?



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4.—(a) A Geologist (the Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India) has inspected the site at Timmalapuram, and sent a preliminary report. He suggested to the local officers that trenches should be dug along the proposed line and when that was done and the actual width of the beds exposed he promised further inspection and report. A staff was sanctioned for this purpose in May—but it could do little before the floods began and further work will hardly be possible before January.

(b) No—the staff was not sanctioned till the end of May.

(c) Next year.

(d) A copy will be placed on the table.<sup>a</sup>

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—“ May I know whether it is not a fact that it was in the third or fourth week of March that the money was sanctioned for the investigation of the Tungabadra project? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ The budget was passed in March.”

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—“ May I know why it took two months for sanctioning the necessary staff? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ I ask for notice of that question. The application for sanctioning the staff probably reached the Government only in May.”

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—“ In view of the fact that the Geologist has stated that trenches should be dug along the proposed line, etc., may I know whether that work is going on and how long it will take? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ The work cannot be carried on while there is water in the river. The work was begun, I believe, in May, but it had to be suspended and will be resumed shortly.”

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—“ May I know how soon the work will be completed? ”

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—“ That I cannot say.”

### Finance

#### *Utilization of the released Provincial contribution.*

\* 528 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Member for Finance, the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether any final decision has been arrived at as to the ways of spending the Provincial contribution that has been released this year, and if so, the various departments for which moneys are to be spent, giving the sums under each heading; and

(b) whether there has been any decision or proposal to reduce to any extent whatever the stamp duties or registration charges that were enhanced a few years ago?

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A. — (a) The amount of Provincial contribution released this year is Rs. 116 lakhs recurring and Rs. 49 lakhs non-recurring. The budget estimate for this year provides for schemes of new expenditure costing Rs. 89.49 lakhs; of this sum, about 72 lakhs was provided in anticipation of the remission of the Provincial contribution, the balance being met from the Revenue surplus of the year. The 89.49 lakhs were distributed among departments as follows :—

Department.	Amount.
	LAKHS.
	RS.
<i>Transferred.</i>	
Excise ... ..	83
Registration ... ..	28
General Administration ... ..	09
Scientific departments ... ..	01
Education ... ..	12.10
Medical ... ..	4.59
Public Health ... ..	7.50
Agriculture ... ..	1.11
Veterinary ... ..	34
Co-operative Credit ... ..	23
Industries ... ..	2.73
Fisheries ... ..	12
Civil Works, including establishments ... ..	23.89
Grants to local bodies for civil works ... ..	20.92
Stationery and Printing ... ..	21
Miscellaneous (compassionate grants to local bodies). ... ..	47
Total ... ..	75.42
<i>Reserved.</i>	
Land Revenue ... ..	13
Forest ... ..	2.38
Irrigation ... ..	61
General Administration ... ..	18
Administration of Justice ... ..	35
Jails and Convict Settlements ... ..	34
Police ... ..	48
Education ... ..	78
Medical ... ..	56
Public Health ... ..	02
Miscellaneous (Labour) ... ..	3.91
Civil Works (Agency) ... ..	3.87
Stationery and Printing ... ..	46
Total ... ..	14.07
Total (Reserved and Transferred) ... ..	89.49



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Demands for supplementary grants will be placed before the Legislative Council, amounting to Rs 21 08 lakhs recurring and Rs. 24.92 lakhs non-recurring. The following statement shows the distribution of these sums by departments:—

Departments.	Ultimate cost.		Cost in 1927-28.		Total in 1927-28.
	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	Non-recurring.	
	LAKHS RS.	LAKHS RS.	LAKHS RS.	LAKHS RS.	LAKHS RS.
<i>Transferred.</i>					
Education .. .. .	18.52	3.84	14.26	1.11	15.37
Agriculture .. .. .	.32	2.58	.13	1.56	1.69
Co-operative Credit .. .. .	1.48	.55	.62	.55	1.17
Veterinary .. .. .	1.26	.95	.64	.09	.73
Industries .. .. .	.09	1.20	.01	.45	.46
Fisheries .. .. .	.03	.37	..	.22	.22
Excise .. .. .	.24	..	.09	..	.09
Medical .. .. .	10.01	9.66	4.00	1.24	5.24
Public Health .. .. .	1.00	11.19	1.00	7.37	8.37
Grants to local bodies .. .. .	..	12.14	..	9.68	9.68
Civil Works .. .. .	..	.58	..	.58	.58
Total .. .. .	32.94	43.06	20.75	22.85	43.60
<i>Reserved.</i>					
Forest .. .. .	.07	..	.03	..	.03
Irrigation .. .. .	..	.68	..	.68	.68
General Administration .. .. .	..	.16	..	.14	.14
Administration of Justice .. .. .	.02	..	.02	..	.02
Education .. .. .	.03	1.31	.01	.62	.63
Public Health .. .. .	.28	..	.08	..	.08
Veterinary .. .. .	..	.14	..	.10	.10
Labour .. .. .	.22	.50	.19	.50	.69
Civil Works (Agency) .. .. .	..	.20	..	.03	.03
Total .. .. .	.62	2.99	.33	2.07	2.40
Total (Reserved and Transferred).	33.56	46.05	21.08	24.92	46.00

- (b) The Government have decided that it is not advisable to reduce the stamp duties at present. The reduction of Registration fees is under consideration.

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"May I know if the Government have any intention of placing the whole matter before the Council for discussion instead of coming before it piecemeal with these supplementary grants?"

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The hon. Mr. N. MACMICHAEL :—"The supplementary demands now placed before the House amount to about 33½ lakhs which practically means the whole of the balance available for recurring expenditure. The total available balance for recurring expenditure is only about 44 lakhs and out of this supplementary demands come to 23½ lakhs. It seems to me therefore that the whole matter is being placed before the House."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know whether the Government considered the desirability of the question of the utilization of the released provincial contribution being discussed as a whole? If this course is not adopted, when each demand comes up we cannot raise all the points we would like to raise but would have to confine ourselves to the points relevant to each demand. Therefore I am asking whether the Government cannot give us an opportunity of discussing this whole question involved in the 3½ crores now reduced."

The hon. Mr. N. MACMICHAEL :—"The amount available is not 3½ crores, but only 44 lakhs. This figure of 44 lakhs is arrived at thus: the normal revenue is about 16½ crores. If we deduct from this the temporary remission of 49 lakhs as also our recurring and normal non-recurring expenditure, we get a balance of 44 lakhs only. And the supplementary demands come to 33½ lakhs."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know if the Government made a statement at any stage that the deficit was intended to be wiped off by the expected remission?"

The hon. Mr. N. MACMICHAEL :—"Yes, Sir. I think it is clear from the budget itself."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"May I know from the hon. Member whether he is going to consult this House with regard to the proportion to be given to the various subjects for which money is wanted?"

The hon. Mr. N. MACMICHAEL :—"Yes, Sir. This House will be consulted."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know from the hon. Member why the Government, in dealing with a large remission like this, has not thought it right to outline a policy of expenditure and consult this House on that policy and then spend the amount instead of spending the amount piecemeal, here, there and everywhere so as to be ineffective for any national purpose?"

The hon. Mr. N. MACMICHAEL :—"It is on the vote of this House that the surplus will be utilized."

*Distribution of the remission from Provincial contribution.*

\* 529 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state how the remission from the Provincial contribution has been distributed among the several departments and what proportion of it was given over to the Transferred half?

A.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to question No. 528.



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## Education

### *Admission into Government Muhammadan Training School: for Mistresses.*

\* 530 Q.—Mr. K. ABDUL HYE: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Muhammadan women who applied for admission into the Government Muhammadan Training Schools for Mistresses for the past three years;

(b) the number rejected, and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there are Government hostels attached to the Training Schools for Muhammadan Mistresses in the Presidency?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A statement is laid on the table.<sup>a</sup>

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED:—“ May I know from the hon. the Minister for Education whether he proposes to build a hostel for Muhammadan girls in Madras who come for training? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“ I stated that there are not enough girls to have a hostel for them.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I know what the qualification is that he prescribes for the girls admitted for lower and higher elementary training? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“ The qualifications are mentioned in the Grant-in-Aid Code and the Educational rules of the Government.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ Are the qualifications mentioned therein strictly followed? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“ In the case of the Muhammadan and certain other communities who are educationally backward, the Director of Public Instruction has been authorized to relax the rules prescribing the qualification.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ If that is so, may I know why this power of relaxation was not exercised in the case of 20 applicants out of the 44 that applied? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“ Evidently they did not come up even to the minimum standard the Director had in mind.”

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—“ May I know whether it is ‘ evidently ’ or, a matter of fact? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—“ ‘ Evidently ’ imports ‘ matter of fact ’ ”

### *Qualifications of examiners and assistant examiners for Madras Government Technical examinations.*

\* 531 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government will be pleased to give a list of the names and qualifications of the examiners and assistant examiners for Madras Government Technical examinations for the last five years; .

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(b) whether there are, among these examiners and assistant examiners, persons who have not passed any examination in the subject or subjects for which they are examiners;

(c) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to give a list of such examiners and assistant examiners;

(d) on what basis they were offered examinerships and the reasons for doing so;

(e) whether it is a fact that some assistant examiners for Government Technical examinations, especially for Shorthand, do not possess even the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate qualifications; if there are such examiners, who are they and why they were offered examinerships;

(f) whether it is also a fact that for technical subjects like Typewriting and Commercial Geography persons who have not passed any Government or other examination in those subjects have been appointed as even chief examiners; and

(g) whether the same state of affairs exists with regard to other Government examinations; if not, why this departure is being observed in the case of Government Technical examinations?

A.—(a) The list of examiners and assistant examiners is treated as confidential and the Government are therefore unable to publish it.

(b) to (g) The passing of any particular examination is not a condition of a person being appointed as examiner or assistant examiner. The Commissioner for Government Examinations appoints only persons who possess the knowledge required and are competent to discharge the duties of an examiner or assistant examiner. The principle of fitness cannot suitably be made subordinate to the holding of certificates of having passed certain tests and the Commissioner consults, whenever necessary, the advisory boards consisting of representatives of the different departments and interests.

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ With reference to the answer to clauses (b) to (g) of this question, may I know what the tests are by which the Commissioner for Government Examinations judges of the competency of these persons to discharge the duties of examiners ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ The Director of Public Instruction takes into account the qualifications of these people and the experience of others who have no such qualifications to hold examinations and then appoints them.”

*Construction of the new building for the Government Victoria College, Palghat.*

\* 532 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what progress has been made in the construction of the new building for locating the Mathematics class in the Government Victoria College at Palghat for which provision has been made in the Public Works Department budget for 1927-28; and

(b) when the building is likely to be completed and ready for use?



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A.—(a) & (b) The Government understand that when the plans and estimates for the work were about to be sanctioned, the Principal of the college suggested substantial modifications in the plans. The plans and estimates are now under revision.

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, it is stated that the Principal suggested substantial modifications in the plans. May I know what the nature of that suggestion was; whether he was for enlarging the building or changing the dimensions in any other way?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am afraid I cannot answer that off-hand. But if my hon. Friend wants the information I shall certainly obtain and give it to him, as he is particularly interested in the Government Victoria College, Palghat."

*Constitution of the Board for Government Technical Examinations.*

\* 533 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many members constitute at present the Board for Government Technical Examinations and who they are;

(b) what is the remuneration given to each member of the board;

(c) what are the functions of the board;

(d) whether all the members have passed the Government technical examinations;

(e) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to give the names of members who have not passed those examinations;

(f) what were the technical subjects dealt with by such members;

(g) what is the longest period of time each member has served on the board;

(h) whether the Government have been guided in constituting the board, by the consideration of giving equal chances to all persons who have passed highest grades in technical examinations both in the city and mufassal;

(i) if not, what are the reasons for the Government's action; and

(j) whether the Government will be pleased to appoint in future as members of the board only those who have passed highest grades in Government technical examinations?

A.—(a) & (g) The number is not fixed. It varies with different boards and with the number of subjects and question papers as well as the number of candidates. The names of members of boards are confidential.

(b) No remuneration is paid to any person for being a member of the board.

(c) The boards help the Commissioner for Government Examinations in the conduct of the examinations by drawing up question papers, valuing answer papers and conducting oral and practical tests.

(d), (e) & (f) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 531.

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- (h) & (i) The boards are constituted by the Commissioner, and his choice of persons is not restricted to the City of Madras or to the mufassal or to those who have passed the technical examinations. He takes into account the competence of the individual and his status and experience as well as his fitness in general for appointment.
- (j) The Government are unable to accept the suggestion. It would result in young and inexperienced persons being preferred to those of rank and experience with higher attainments.

Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"With regard to clause (a) may I know the exact reasons why the names of members of boards are kept confidential?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"For the simple reason that if they are published, candidates will find out who their examiners are."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Is not remuneration paid for membership and examinership?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"No remuneration is paid for being a member of the board."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Is no remuneration paid for, in addition to the membership of the board, setting examination papers or for correcting answer papers?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The answer exactly means what it says."

*Building grants to schools.*

\* 534 Q.—Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount that is due to managements of high schools and colleges under the building grant, equipment grant and laboratory grant; and

(b) whether the grants will be paid in full in all cases to the managements where they are due under the rules?

A.—(a) The information is given below :—

		Building grants	
		for buildings for teaching scientific subjects.	for other buildings.
		RS.	RS.
(1) Colleges (first grade)	...	35,677	2,01,409
(2) Secondary schools including second grade colleges.		80,400	5,37,313



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	Equipment grants	
	for chemicals and other laboratory equipment.	for other equipment.
	RS.	RS.
(1) Colleges (first grade) ...	63,922	32,176
(2) Secondary schools including second grade colleges.	28,847	34,974

- (b) The grants will be disbursed in accordance with the rules in the Grant-in-Aid Code.

*Pay of the teaching staff of the Secondary and Primary Schools.*

\* 535 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to make a statement of or lay on the table of the House Government Orders containing steps taken since education became a Transferred subject to improve the pay of the teaching staff of the Secondary and Primary schools?

- A.—A statement showing the revised scales of pay sanctioned for teachers in Government schools since 'Education' became a Transferred subject is appended.<sup>a</sup>

The following Government Orders relating to the improvement of the pay of teachers in board and municipal and aided schools are placed on the table:—

G.O. No. 226 Law (Education), dated 27th February 1922.	
G.O. No. 14	3rd January 1923.
G.O. No. 1550	4th September 1925.

*Medium of instruction in certain girls' schools in Mangalore.*

\* 536 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether he is aware that in certain girls' schools in Mangalore as well as other places English is the medium of instruction for children even in the lowest classes; and

- (b) whether Government propose to enforce instruction through vernaculars in such institutions?

- A.—(a) Yes.

- (b) The procedure adopted is in accordance with rule 60 of the Madras Educational Rules. There are difficulties where the pupils' mother tongue is Konkani or Tulu.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether in the boys' schools vernacular is not the medium of instruction in lower classes? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I think Kanarese is the medium."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" Then, may I enquire what the difficulty is with regard to girls' schools for Kanarese being made the medium of instruction? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I want notice of the question."

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*Age limit for students joining the school final class.*

\* 537 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state —

(a) whether there is a rule preventing everyone aged 23 years or more from either joining in the school to study for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination or from appearing for the examination privately;

(b) whether this rule affects a large number of young men; and

(c) whether the Government have any intention of taking any action to alter this rule?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) In view of what is said above, these need no answer.

*Differentiation in the pay of Deputy Inspectors and School Assistants.*

\* 538 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state —

(a) whether a deputation of the officers of the Subordinate Educational Service headed by Mr. A. R. Gopala Ayyar waited on him at Tinnevely on 1st July 1927;

(b) whether it is a fact that the differentiation in the scale of salaries between the cadres of Deputy Inspectors and School Assistants had worked to the disadvantage of the latter;

(c) whether it is a fact that a third of the number in the cadre of the Deputy Inspectors consists of under-graduates, while the officers in the School Assistants' cadre are all either B.A., L.Ts., or M.A., L.Ts.;

(d) whether he said he would consider the points raised sympathetically and see whether the bar at Rs. 100 could not be removed;

(e) whether he has taken any steps in the matter of equalising the scale of salaries of the cadre of School Assistants and that of Deputy Inspectors, by removing the bar at Rs. 100 in the case of School Assistants and raising the percentage of appointments in their selection cadre to 25 per cent; and

(f) whether, if the removal of the bar at Rs. 100 is under the consideration of the hon. the Minister, the Government would be pleased to give retrospective effect from 1st March 1921, the date on which the present scales of pay for the School Assistants and others came into effect?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The scales of pay sanctioned for Deputy Inspectors of Schools and School Assistants are shown below:—

Deputy Inspectors.	School Assistants.
Rupees 75—5—100—10	12 per cent on Rs 150—10—250.
—150 with a selection	40 per cent on Rs. 100—10—150.
grade on Rs. 150—10	48 per cent on Rs. 75—5—100.
—250 for 25 per cent	
of the cadre.	

The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (e) of Question No. 295.



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- (c) About one-sixth of the total number of Deputy Inspectors are under-graduates. Most of them have long service to their credit. Trained graduates are alone eligible for appointment to the cadre of School Assistants.
- (d) It was stated that the matter was under consideration.
- (e) & (f) The question of revising the pay of the officers in question is under consideration.

### Local Boards and Municipal Councils

*Contribution to the Sanskrit College, Tenali, from Provincial Funds.*

\* 539 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any memorial or petition from the Managing Committee of the Sanskrit College, Tenali, Guntur district, with a request that that institution be given contribution from Provincial Funds to cover the net cost;

(b) whether the Government have passed any orders thereon;

(c) whether Government are aware that G.O. No. 2013, L. & M., dated 22nd July 1924, is working prejudicially to the interests of Sanskrit studies by forbidding contribution from Local Boards beyond half of the net cost; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to reconsider the Government Order?

A —(a) Yes.

(b) The petition was transferred to the Director of Public Instruction by whom grants to Sanskrit institutions are sanctioned.

(c) The Government have no reason to think so.

(d) No.

*Board and municipal elementary schools in Ceded Districts.*

\* 540 Q.—Mr. K. ABDUL HYE: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to lay on the table the following particulars:—

(a) the total number of board and municipal elementary schools opened during the past three years in the different Ceded Districts; and

(b) how many of these are intended for Muhammadans?

A. —(a) & (b) A statement furnishing the information available is appended.<sup>a</sup>

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know from the hon. Minister for Education whether he has taken any steps to call for statistics from the Ceded districts to see if there is no need for larger number of Muhammadan schools in those areas?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I thought my hon. Friend was aware of the fact that if Muhammadans and Hindus were brought up in the same schools it would tend to communal amity."

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MR. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know if the hon. Minister is not aware that the vernaculars of these children are different and, if that is so, whether he does not think it advisable to start separate schools even in elementary departments for people who want their education to be given in Urdu ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I will have that question enquired into."

*Composition of the Cochin Municipal Council.*

\* 541 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the composition of the Cochin Municipal Council is the same now as it was on 20th October 1926 when that body adopted two resolutions to take civil and criminal proceedings against Mr. Jacob, the ex-chairman of the municipality ?

A.—No. A statement showing the composition of the council on 30th September 1926 and on 30th June 1927 is laid on the table <sup>a</sup>. The exact composition on 20th October 1926 and at the time the question was framed is not known.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know from the hon. the Chief Minister whether he is aware that the new Council contains 40 per cent new members ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not aware of that."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether these new members who come up to 40 per cent of the new Council are all poor people ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot say that."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Is it the intention of the Government to penalise these poor councillors for the sins of their predecessors in office ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not quite understand the import of this question."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, rich people spend large sums of money in election propaganda and come in easily elected. Government nominees are the favourites of the Government and they come in without any expenditure. It is the representatives of the poor people who are unable to spend money in these matters that are hit by the action of the Government in dissolving the Council."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to put a supplementary question."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" Sir, I give this information for the benefit of the hon. Minister who is ignorant of the facts in this case."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member may take another opportunity to do so."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" I want to know whether it is the intention of the Government to penalise these poor municipal councillors by dissolving the Council ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It is not the intention of the Government."

<sup>a</sup> Vide Appendix VIII on page 143 infra.



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Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—“ Then, do the Government admit that they have made a mistake in this matter, Sir ? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ Certainly not, Sir.”

*Nomination of District Collectors as Members of District Boards.*

\* 542 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have nominated District Collectors as members of the District Boards ;

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, what is the principle underlying such nominations ; and

(c) whether the Government will consider the advisability of discontinuing the practice of nominating District Collectors as members of District Boards ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) G.O. No. 1378, L. & M., dated 23rd April 1925, on the subject is placed on the table.<sup>a</sup>

(c) The Government see no reason to depart from the present policy.

*Nominations to district boards and municipalities since last December.*

\* 543 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased—

(1) to place before the House a statement showing the community or caste to which the several gentlemen and ladies nominated by Government to district boards and municipalities since last December belong ; and

(2) to state—

(a) whether anybody has been nominated to fill in the vacancy of the Indian Christian member in the Trichinopoly District Board ;

(b) whether Indian Christians have been nominated elsewhere where there are large bodies of Indian Christians ;

(c) if so, who ; and

(d) whether the persons so nominated are Roman Catholics or non-Roman Catholics ?

A.—(1) A statement showing the caste or community of persons appointed as members of district boards and municipal councils from 1st December 1926 to 1st July 1927 is placed on the table.<sup>b</sup>

(2) (a) Yes. Mrs. Swarnammal Jesudas—an Indian Christian lady—was appointed in June 1927.)

(b) & (c) Indian Christians have also been appointed to the following district boards :—

Name of district board.

Persons appointed.

North Arcot ... Mr. R. P. Nathaniel, L.M.P.

South Arcot ... Mrs. G. M. Sargunar, B.A., L.T.

Chingleput ... Mr. Frank V. Venkatarangam,  
B.A., L.T.

<sup>a</sup> Vide Appendix IX on page 145 infra.

<sup>b</sup> Vide Appendix X on page 146 infra.

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Name of district board.

Persons appointed.

Guntur	...	Mr. V. Ch. John, M.A., L.T., M.L.C.
Tinnevely	...	Mr. A. Mc. C. Tampoe, I.C.S. Mr. Daniel Thomas, M.L.C.
Kistna	...	Mrs. Hannah Sargon Ponnuswami. Mr. J. Immanuel. Dr. D. S. Ramachandra Rao.
West Godavari.		Mrs. A. Catherine Subbarayudu. Mrs. Subbaraya Sastri. Dr. Ch. S. John, M.B., B.S.

(d) The Government have no information on the point.

*Grants for maintenance of second-class roads to South Kanara District Board.*

\* 544 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have reduced the grant for the maintenance of second-class roads to the South Kanara District Board for 1927-28; if so, by how much and on what grounds; and

(b) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government by the District Board President that great inconvenience will arise from the reduction of the grant, and whether a request has been made for the restoration of the old grants and increase of it; and what action has been taken thereon?

A.—(a) Yes, by Rs. 23,917. The reduction is due to a redistribution of the provincial grants admissible to the district board and the taluk boards in the district in the circumstances stated in G.O. No. 1212, L. & M., dated 1st April 1927, extracts from which are appended.<sup>a</sup>

(b) Yes. The Government have intimated to the President, District Board, their inability to increase the grant.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ With reference to the clause (a) of the answer to this question may I enquire on what grounds the redistribution is justified? ”

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—“ If the hon. Member will refer to the extracts appended to the answer he will find that all the redistribution has gone to the poorer taluk boards.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The time limit for questions and answers having expired the Council will now proceed to the next item on the agenda.”

*Constitution of Udipi into a municipality.*

\* 545 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received representations from certain people of some village in Udipi taluk, South Kanara, praying that early orders may be passed handing over the administration of the Udipi town and suburbs to a municipality and that ample grants may be made to enable the



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taluk board, Udipi taluk, to open new roads and erect culverts over streams, establish rural dispensaries and to attend to other necessary amenities of life in the villages ;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government ;

(c) what compassionate or other grants have been made or are to be made to the Udipi Taluk Board by Government for 1927-28 for rural roads, bridges, dispensaries and sanitary improvement ;

(d) if Government have received a representation as alluded to in clause (a), whether it has been urged in them that the receipts of the Taluk Board have been spent on the roads, lighting, sanitation and other amenities of town life of the town of Udipi and its suburbs, rather than on the needs of the villages outside that area in the Udipi taluk ;

(e) what the amounts of receipts of the Taluk Board were and its expenditure on road, markets, lighting and sanitation in the Udipi town as constituted under the Towns Nuisances Act and its suburbs within a radius of a mile from its boundaries and outside that area respectively, during each of the years from 1901-02 to 1926-27 ;

(f) what is the number of markets, dispensaries and hospitals maintained by the Taluk Board of Udipi within and outside the town of Udipi and at what cost ;

(g) what is the number of elementary and other schools maintained by the Udipi Taluk Board within and outside the town of Udipi ;

(h) whether Government have found that the claims as to roads, dispensaries, sanitary improvements and markets of the villages in the Udipi taluk outside the town and suburbs of Udipi have been neglected on account of the roads, lighting and sanitation and hospitals without that town and suburbs ;

(i) what is the population of the Udipi town and suburbs proposed to be included within the area to be constituted into a municipality and that of the rest of the taluk ; and

(j) whether having regard to the necessities and amenities of that town and its suburbs as against those of the villages of the taluk outside that area, Government have decided to constitute that area into a municipality, and, if not, on what grounds?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The petitioners were informed that the Government did not propose to constitute Udipi a municipality at present.

(c) The Government have sanctioned a recurring compassionate grant of Rs. 2,550 to the Udipi Taluk Board with effect from 1927-28. They have reallocated to the South Kanara District Board in the current year the unspent balance of Rs. 56 out of the grant sanctioned to it in 1926-27 for the improvement of village communications. There is no information as to how much of this amount pertains to the Udipi Taluk Board. The question of sanctioning additional grants for village roads this year is under consideration.

(d) Yes.

(e) Information is not available.

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- (f) The Taluk Board maintains four daily and eight weekly markets, the expenditure thereon in 1925-26 being Rs. 165 against an income of Rs. 3,117. There is no information as to how many of these markets are within the Udupi town. The Taluk Board maintains one hospital at Udupi which is treated as a Taluk Headquarter Institution the pay of the Civil Assistant Surgeon employed in it being met by the Government. It maintains three rural dispensaries at a cost of Rs. 360 a year on account of each dispensary. The total expenditure incurred by the Board on Medical relief during 1925-26 was Rs. 10,637. None of the rural dispensaries is within the Udupi town.
- (g) The Taluk Board maintained 87 elementary schools during the year 1925-26. There is no information as to how many of them were within the Udupi town. Taluk Boards cannot maintain any but elementary schools.
- (h) Not understood.
- (i) The population of Udupi town is 11,882. The population of the rest of the taluk is 198,027. There is no proposal to make Udupi a municipality.
- (j) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 204.

*Alleged irregularities in the administration of the Cannanore Municipality.*

\* 546 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to my question No. 18 answered on the 24th January 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased—

(a) to state whether in his judgment in the defamation case brought by the Chairman of the Cannanore Municipality against Churia Gopalan and two others, the Subdivisional Magistrate of Cannanore, Mr. V. R. Anantarama Ayyar, has referred to various irregularities in the administration of the municipality, to the increase in the number of suits filed by or against the municipality and to the failure of the municipality in most of such suits;

(b) to place before the Council a statement showing—

(i) the number and nature of the civil suits and criminal complaints instituted by and against the Cannanore Municipal Council during the five years ending with 31st March 1926 and the five previous years,

(ii) the appeals and second appeals against the orders and decrees of the Courts passed thereon, and their results,

(iii) the cost thrown on the municipal council thereby; and

(c) to state whether Government have decided or propose to surcharge the Chairman and members of the Municipal Council of Cannanore responsible for any wilfully wasteful expenditure on litigation, and what other action they have taken or propose to take against them?

A.—(a) The Government have not seen the judgment.

(b) They see no reason to do so.

(c) The question of surcharge is one for the consideration of the  
• Auditor during audit.



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*Reduction of water-tax in Coimbatore.*

\* 547 Q.—MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether memorials have been presented to Government by the Municipal Council and citizens of Coimbatore, asking for a reduction in the water-tax to be paid annually by house-owners to the Municipal Council for various reasons;

(b) whether the memorials referred to above asked for the inclusion within municipal limits, of the Central Jail and the Police Recruits School which are entirely surrounded by municipal areas, and the Forest College and Agricultural College which are closely adjoining the municipal limits; and

(c) whether the Government have come to any decision on this matter and if so, to what effect?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government are not prepared to order the inclusion of the institutions referred to.

*Nomination of a Muhammadan to Mannargudi Municipal Council.*

\* 548 Q.—MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received a memorial from the Anjuman Jamiyathul Islam Sangam of Mannargudi regarding the nomination of a Muhammadan to the municipal council of that place; and

(b) whether the Government have taken any, and if so, what action in the matter?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government propose to appoint a Muhammadan in one of the existing vacancies in the Council.

**Village Panchayats***Financial aid to village panchayats.*

\* 549 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what aid was rendered to village panchayats from Provincial funds—

(i) from the start up to the end of 1924-25;

(ii) during the years 1925-26 and 1926-27; and

(b) what aid was rendered to village panchayats from Local Board funds—

(i) from the start up to the end of 1924-25;

(ii) during the years 1925-26 and 1926-27;

(iii) what were the Local Boards that contributed funds with the amounts that they contributed?

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A.—(a) (i) Nil.

(ii) 1925-26—Rs. 8,000 in aid of panchayat libraries.

1926-27—Rs. 70,000 as follows :—

Rs. 10,000 in aid of panchayat libraries.

Rs. 56,000 as teaching grant for panchayat schools.

Rs. 24,000 as equipment grant for panchayat schools.

(b) A statement showing the contributions in money made by taluk boards to panchayats is appended.<sup>a</sup>

In addition many remunerative institutions such as markets, fisheries, avenues, etc., have been transferred to panchayats by local boards.

*Transfer of the control of forests to village panchayats.*

\* 550 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government, the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many applications were received from village panchayats asking for the transference of control to them of village forests, from whom and on what dates ;

(b) how many such applications have been granted ; and

(c) if applications have been refused, what the reasons for such refusals were ?

A.—(a) One, from Karkal Panchayat in May 1923.

(b) One.

(c) None has been refused.

*Introduction of a Bill to consolidate the Village Panchayat Act and the Village Panchayat Courts Act.*

\* 551 Q.—MR. M. A. MANICKAVELU NAYAGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government Department be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government proposed to bring in a Bill to consolidate the Village Panchayat Act of 1920 and the Village Panchayat Courts Act ;

(b) if so, why it was shelved ; and

(c) whether the Government now propose to bring a Bill to consolidate the said two Acts ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government proposed to bring a Bill to amend the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920, the main object of which was to enable village panchayats to exercise the functions of a Panchayat Court under the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888. The Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on 6th May 1924. Before the Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council the Registrar of Panchayats submitted proposals for further amendments with a request that they may also be incorporated in the Bill. These amendments are now under scrutiny.

<sup>a</sup> Vide Appendix XII on page 148 infra.



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**Co-operative Societies***Alleged administrative confusion in the Tinnevely Bridge Co-operative Society.*

\* 552 Q.—Mr. CHAVADI K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the proceedings of the meetings dated 17th April 1927 and 24th April 1927 of the general body of members and of the Directors, respectively, of the Tinnevely Bridge Co-operative Credit Society, Limited, and the administrative confusion that seems to exist in that society ;

(b) whether the Government have taken any and if so, what action in regard to the matter ;

(c) whether in the interests of the co-operative movement, the Government intend amending the Act or making rules so that, in the event of any disputes between two sets of Directors or other officers for possession of the funds, books, etc., of these societies, the Government may appoint an officer to administer the affairs of the societies till the dispute is settled by the Government ;

(d) whether the Government have made any provision for safeguarding the interests of members and depositors when the accounts, etc., are destroyed by accident or design ; and

(e) if the Government have not made any such provision, whether the Government propose to issue an order that copies of accounts of everyday transactions—receipts and disbursements—should be sent regularly on the next day by all societies and that the cost of taking copies, preserving the same and other incidental duties be charged for at self-supporting rates on the societies ?

4.—(a) The Government have now perused copies of the proceedings referred to.

(b) Both the parties in the society applied to the Deputy Registrar for arbitration. The matter was referred to the Assistant Registrar for arbitration. Both the parties accepted the decision of the arbitrator and the matter ended.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

(d) & (e) According to the rules, each society had to maintain a liability register showing the indebtedness of each member to the society whether on account of loans taken directly by him or on account of loans for which he stands as surety. The Registrar has issued a circular amending the form of the statement so as to include the names of all members, whether borrowers or not. The entries in this register will be brought up to date once a year and a copy of it will be sent to the Registrar's office.

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### Religious and Charitable Endowments

*Election of Mr. P. V. Nataraja Mudaliyar as a Member of the Madras Corporation.*

\* 553 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether Mr. P. V. Nataraja Mudaliyar, one of the Commissioners of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board, is an elected member of the Madras Corporation; and

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, whether he has obtained the sanction of the Government under sub-section (1) of section 14 of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act of 1927?

A.--(a) Yes.

(b) He addressed the Government before he stood for election in 1925 and he was informed that there was no objection to his standing.

### Excise

*Privilege of licensing boards to municipalities.*

\* 554 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) why the Government have restricted the privilege of licensing boards only to municipalities with a population of above 50,000;

(b) why it was found necessary to fix a minimum beyond which the number of shops should not be reduced by the licensing boards during the whole course of their official career;

(c) whether the Government have received a representation from the Health Association, Nandyal, requesting that all municipalities should have the privilege of a licensing board; and

(d) what action the Government propose to take thereon?

A.--(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the report of the Excise Advisory Committee which was placed on the table of the House and to the orders thereon contained in G.O. No. 1576, Revenue, dated 17th September 1926, which was placed on the Editors' Table.

(c) & (d) The Government have not received any representations from the Health Association, Nandyal, concerning the formation of licensing boards in all the municipalities.

### Fisheries

*Alleged defective condition of the fishing trawler "Lady Goschen."*

\* 555 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the fishing trawler "Lady Goschen" was lying at the Madras Harbour about 5th July 1927, and if so, for what purpose;

(b) on what expeditions it has been despatched, and what uses it has been put to since it was brought to India in various places, at what cost and with what profit or loss;



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(c) for what purpose it was primarily built before it was purchased by the Madras Government and for what special purpose it was re-fitted when purchased by them;

(d) (1) whether it was brought for undertaking pearl bank inspection, deep-sea fishing and research, (2) whether it is not sufficiently equipped for these purposes as stated in the article "Deep Sea Fishing" in the *Madras Mail* dated 4th July 1927, and (3) if so, in what ways it is defective, and (4) who must be held responsible for the defects; and

(e) whether the hon. the Minister will be pleased to place before the House a statement showing (1) the expenditure and receipts in connexion with this fishing trawler "Lady Goschen," from the beginning up to date, (2) the original estimate of its price, the variations in the price from time to time and the grounds on which they were based?

4.—(a) Yes. The main purpose for which the trawler was brought to Madras was for conducting deep-sea fishing experiments and for obtaining estimates from local firms for building cabins, making alterations, etc.

(b) (i) The trawler was engaged on salt transport to West Coast when she towed two schooners loaded with 6,499 bags of salt from Tuticorin to the West Coast. A saving of over 550 rupees resulted from this as compared with the cost of transport if undertaken by a contractor;

(ii) She was engaged in deep-sea fishing experiments on a small scale off Calicut on 24th January 1927 and off Manapud (Tuticorin) on 3rd April 1927. The total expenditure on the two experiments was roughly Rs. 142-6-0 as against Rs. 106-7-0 realized as sale-proceeds of fish caught; and

(iii) She was also engaged on pearl fishery work from 26th March 1927 to 30th April 1927. If she had not been utilized for this purpose, a sum of Rs. 21,600 would have been paid as hire charges for a private vessel of the type of the trawler at Rs. 600 per day while the charges for the trawler for the 36 days she was engaged on pearl fishery duty was only Rs. 6,709-8-0.

(c) No information is available as to the purpose for which the trawler was built before it was purchased by this Government. The vessel was reconditioned and refitted by the Stores Department of the High Commissioner to make her suitable for deep-sea fishing in the tropics.

(d) (1) It was brought for undertaking deep-sea fishing, research, pearl bank inspection and salt transport.

(2) No.

(3) & (4) (i) Her fishing gear is not in order and the matter is under investigation.

(ii) She has not got proper cabins suitable for the tropics; and

(iii) No laboratory on board for research work. It was intended to construct these only after the arrival of the vessel in India.

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- (iv) It has been found from experience that the vessel also requires to be fitted with a cold store for keeping fish fresh till they are brought ashore for the market. It was only recently a decision was possible as to whether a cold store should be fitted on board or not.

(e) (1) The following statement gives the information :—

	RS.
Capital expenditure ... ..	1,04,589
Repairs to boiler tubes ... ..	7,806
Cost of gear ... ..	1,408
	<hr/> 1,13,803

	RS.
Running charges for the trawler up to 31st July 1927.	57,587

Receipts—	RS.	A.	P.
Deep-sea fishing ... ..	128	15	3

- (2) The High Commissioner originally estimated the cost of the trawler at £4,000 and the Admiralty when approached in the matter demanded £4,500; but as the result of some negotiation, the Director-General of Stores was able to secure a reduction to £3,000.

*Prohibition of the capture of sword fishes in coastal towns.*

\* 556 Q.—Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that cholera broke out in the coastal towns of Southern India whenever the season for capture of sword fishes came; and

(b) whether the Government propose to prohibit capturing of sword fishes in the sea water, bringing them to any of the shores of the Madras Province, and selling them for human food?

A —(a) No.

(b) Sword fishes are rarely caught and are not so far known to cause any epidemic.

**Medical**

*Aid to village panchayats for maintaining dispensaries.*

\* 557 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many applications have been made by village panchayats since the passing of Act XV of 1920 for aid to maintain—

- (i) Ayurvedic dispensaries;
- (ii) English dispensaries;

(b) how many of them have been granted such applications; and

(c) how many have been rejected and for what reasons?



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- A.—(a) (i) One.  
 (ii) None.  
 (b) None.  
 (c) One. No grants are sanctioned for the upkeep of Ayurvedic dispensaries.

*Appointment of a woman medical officer for the treatment of venereal diseases.*

\* 558 Q.—Dr. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of in and out female patients that attended the General and other Government hospitals in the City of Madras for the treatment of venereal diseases during the year 1926;

(b) whether any attempt was made to appoint a woman medical officer to look after such women patients in these hospitals; and

(c) if the answer to clause (b) be in the negative, whether the Government will be pleased to take immediate steps for the appointment of female medical officers for the purpose?

A.—(a) The information is furnished below :—

Name of institution.	Number of female patients treated during 1926.	
	In-patients.	Out-patients.
1. Government General Hospital.	113	435
2. Rayapuram Hospital ...	343	751
3. Royapetta „ ...	37	170
4. Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital.	94	273
5. Hospital for Women and Children.	76	111

(b) There are lady doctors in the Royapetta Hospital, the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital and the Hospital for Women and Children to attend to such patients. Lady doctors have not been appointed to the General Hospital or the Rayapuram Hospital.

(c) The General and the Rayapuram Hospitals are used for the training of medical students. The majority of the students who attend the General Hospital and all those attending the Rayapuram Hospital are men. As these students must in the course of their training necessarily examine female patients, there is no urgent need for the appointment of lady doctors in these two hospitals. Female patients who object to being examined by male doctors can without difficulty go either to the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital or to the Hospital for Women and Children.

*Medical certificates for public servants.*

\* 559 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the head of a department can refuse requisition to a medical officer to examine a subordinate who applies to him for leave on the ground of illness;

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(b) whether after once sending such a requisition, the head of the department can cancel the same;

(c) whether the certificate of illness granted by a registered practitioner is not sufficient; and

(d) whether there is any circular issued by the Government to the heads of the departments (especially the Police Department) advising them not to accept certificates granted by any class of registered medical practitioners?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have not issued any specific orders on these points.

(c) A certificate of illness granted by a registered medical practitioner is ordinarily sufficient.

(d) There is no such circular. The Government have however declared that the head of an office will be at liberty to decline to accept, without the countersignature of the district surgeon, any medical certificate, unless it has been issued in compliance with a requisition from him.

## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Agency.

*Construction of a bridge across the Seethapalliyeru river.*

560 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention was drawn to the question of constructing a bridge across the Seethapalliyeru at Seethapalli village where the main road to Chodavaram in East Godavari crosses Seethapalliyeru;

(b) whether it was brought to the notice of the Government that all traffic has to cease whenever the Seethapalliyeru is in floods;

(c) whether any estimate for the construction of the said bridge has been prepared; if so, what the estimated cost is;

(d) if such estimate has not been prepared whether the hon. Member will have one prepared; and

(e) whether the construction of the bridge will be taken up; and, if so, when?

A.—(a) The construction of a bridge across the Seethapalli stream on the Chodavaram-Maredumilli Road in the East Godavari Agency is one of the works included in the programme of agency development.

(b) The Government have had no specific report to this effect but the fact is probably as suggested.

(c) The estimate for the work has not yet been received, but it has been roughly estimated to cost Rs. 10,000.

(d) Estimates are being prepared.

(e) Yes, as soon as the estimates have been sanctioned and allotment of funds made.



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## Cattle Pounds

*Transfer of cattle pounds to district boards.*

561 Q.--Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state--

(a) whether the Government have considered the question of transferring the cattle pounds to district boards; and

(b) if so, what the result is?

A.--(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 697 given at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on 30th March 1927, and the answer to question No. 390 at the August meeting of the Council.

## Famine

*Interest on the Famine-relief Fund.*

562 Q.--Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue, the hon. the Member for Finance and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state--

(a) what rate of interest is paid by the Central Government for the balance of Famine-relief Fund kept with it by this Government;

(b) whether any amount is proposed to be spent during the current year;

(c) whether any amount was spent in 1925-26 out of this fund; and

(d) if so, for what purpose and in which district?

A.--(a) The rate of interest paid by the Central Government for the balance at the credit of the Famine Insurance Fund is one per cent less than the rate charged during the year for advances made to the Provincial Loans Fund. The rate of interest charged to the Provincial Loans Fund in 1926-27 was  $4\frac{3}{4}$  per cent and the interest paid on the balances of the Famine Insurance Fund was, therefore,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. For the current year, orders have not yet been received from the Government of India regarding the rate of interest to be charged to the Provincial Loans Fund; the rate of interest to be paid by the Central Government on the balances of the Famine Insurance Fund has not yet, therefore, been fixed.

(b) A sum of about Rs. 5,700 was spent up to 30th July 1927 in connexion with the grant of concession rates for the import of fodder by railway into the Ongole taluk of the Guntur district. It is not possible to say at present what further amount is likely to be spent in the current year.

(c) & (d) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to question No. 344 answered on 16th March 1927. The relief measures undertaken in 1925-26 were--

- (1) the grant of concession rates for the import of fodder by railway into the Coimbatore district, and
- (2) the opening of test works in that district.

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## Land Revenue

*Tours made by Mr. Brigstocke.*

563 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) for how many days during the year ending with 30th June 1927 Mr. Brigstocke, I.C.S., Collector of Salem, camped in Hosur and for how many days at Yercaud;

(b) the dates on which he stayed at Hosur or in its neighbourhood and at Yercaud during the above period;

(c) for how many trips during the above period Mr. Brigstocke drew travelling allowance bills for journeys to Yercaud and to Hosur;

(d) how many tours Mr. Brigstocke made to the other taluks in the Salem district during the above period of one year;

(e) whether there is a rule to the effect that the Collector of Salem is prohibited from claiming travelling allowance for trips to Yercaud exceeding a certain number during a year;

(f) the number of days for which special charges were incurred and the total amount of the contingent bills drawn by him for tappals being carried to him to Yercaud and to Hosur from the headquarters during the above period of one year;

(g) what was the particular reason why he spent such a large portion of the year at Yercaud and at Hosur instead of at the district headquarters and at other taluk centres in the district;

(h) whether it is a fact that Mrs. Brigstocke was staying at Yercaud and at Bangalore during the greater portion of the time Mr. Brigstocke camped at Yercaud and at Hosur; and

(i) whether it is a fact that the public as well as the litigants were put to considerable inconvenience and expenditure on account of the Collector's prolonged stay from district headquarters?

A.—(a), (b), (c), (d), (f) & (g) Statements showing the dates of move to and halt at Yercaud by the Collector of Salem, the purpose of his journeys and the amount of contingent expenditure incurred in the carriage of tappals to and from his camp during the period from 27th July 1926 to 27th September 1926 are appended to this answer.<sup>a</sup> The Government have not the other details asked for.

(e) No. The hon. Member is referred to rule 80 of the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules which have been published.

(h) The Government have no information on this point.

(i) The Government are not aware that the fact is as stated.

*Distribution of lands in 'Kavveru Reserve' in Nellore district among the depressed classes.*

564 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the lands in 'Kavveru Reserve' in Nellore district were distributed (as promised in answer to question No. 212, dated 3rd March 1927, in May last) among the depressed classes; and

(b) if so, what the conditions on which these lands were given?

<sup>a</sup> Vide Appendix XIII on page 148 infra.



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A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no more recent information. A report has been called for.

*Failure of crops in the East Godavari district last year.*

565 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the first crops in Guntami lankas in East Godavari had altogether failed last year owing to excessive rains and floods in the Godavari and the second crop failed in nearly all the lankas owing to failure of the monsoon since September last and for other reasons;

(b) if the Government have not the above information, whether they will call for the same;

(c) whether the Government have received mahazars from the lessees concerned requesting the Government to remit the amount payable;

(d) whether the Government have not power to remit the amounts due in spite of G.O. No. 586, Revenue, dated 10th March 1920, if they feel that the grievance is true and calls for help; and

(e) if so, whether the Government are prepared to make any remissions?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers given to questions Nos. 67 and 293 on 26th January 1927 and 15th March 1927, respectively. The Government have no further information on the subject.

(c) No.

(b), (d) & (e) The Government would be prepared to consider any recommendations made on sufficient grounds by the Collector to whom the lessees ought to apply if they consider that their losses would justify a remission.

*Resolutions passed by the conference of village officers of Karvetnagar Estate.*

566 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any resolutions of a conference of village officers of Karvetnagar Estate, held on 26th February 1927 at Tiruttani under the presidency of Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., were received from the President; and

(b) whether it is contemplated to take them into consideration?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have called for a report on the subject from the Board of Revenue.

*Revival of the Erikattu system in the Eduyiruppu village.*

567 Q.—Mr. SYED TAJUDIN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Sub-Collector of Kumbakonam has, at the instance of his late acting Head Clerk, initiated certain enquiries regarding the revival of the Erikattu system

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in the village of Eduyiruppu and other villages of Melattur firka during the recent jamabandi of Papanasam taluk; if so, whether the Government will be pleased to call for a report and lay it on the table of the House?

- A.—The Government have heard nothing of the matter in question. If the hon. Member would be good enough to inform Government what is implied in the Erikattu system the Government will be glad to consider whether the conduct of the Sub-Collector and his late acting head clerk merit investigation.

*Sale value of waste lands in connexion with the Mettur project.*

568 Q.—MR. SYED TAJUDIN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) on what basis in detail the sale value of waste lands to the extent of 17,557 acres was fixed at Rs. 150 per acre as stated in the appendix to the Council Proceedings, dated 28th October 1925;

(b) whether their attention has been drawn to paragraph 35 of Mr. Jackson's resettlement scheme report fixing the average market value of Rs. 14 taram assessment lands at more than Rs. 1,000 per acre;

(c) whether, in view of the fact that these waste lands become liable to an assessment of Rs. 15 per acre for first crop and Rs. 7-8-0 per acre for second crop, the Government have considered the desirability of increasing its prospective and potential market value from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 an acre after the project water is introduced and it has become a revenue producing asset thereby earning for the Government in a fair public auction a huge capital revenue of 2 to 3 crores to Government, i.e., 50 per cent of the capital outlay; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to call for, from the Board of Revenue a report on the latter points and lay it on the table with all orders passed by them regarding the tenure of sivayijamadars occupying these lands now?

A.—(a) The value was estimated by the Board of Revenue.

(b) The Government are aware of the contents of paragraph 35 of Mr. Jackson's Scheme report.

(c) & (d) The Government will consider whether it is advisable to increase the estimate of sale-proceeds. The attention of the hon. Member is however drawn to the fact that Mr. Jackson estimated the value of the best wet lands at Rs. 1,052 per acre.

The reference to the 'tenure' of a sivayijamadar in this connexion is not understood. No claim on the ground of sivayijama cultivation has been or will be admitted valid in respect of lands coming under this Project.

*Relative rights of tree pattadar versus land pattadar in Tanjore district.*

569 Q.—MR. SYED TAJUDIN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(a) to lay on the table of the House all the old papers quoted in 12, 21 and 36, Madras Law Reports, on the relative rights of tree pattadar *versus* land pattadar in Tanjore district; and



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(b) to state whether it is a fact that the tenure of trees standing on assessed waste lands were transferred to tope poramboke by the Collector of Tanjore in contravention of the Government Order published in 1911; if so whether the hon. Member will be pleased to call for the correspondence between the Collector of Tanjore and the Board of Revenue in 1925-26-27 and lay them on the table?

A.—(a) The hon. Member has not stated the pages of the volumes of the Law Reports at which the papers have been quoted. The Government have, however, perused certain old papers quoted in decisions relating to the Salem and Tinnevely districts. (12, Madras 203; 21, Madras 433; and 36, Madras 143). They are unable to find among them any specific report on the subject mentioned in the question.

(b) Presumably the hon. Member refers to G.O. No. 3405, Revenue, dated 14th November 1911. The suggestion that the Collector of Tanjore has modified the tenure of trees by transferring land from assessed waste to poramboke is not understood.

*Action taken on the petition of W. Thiruvengada Mudaliyar.*

570 Q.—MR. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any and if so, what action has been taken on the petition dated 31st January 1927 submitted to the Secretary, Land Revenue and Settlement, by the ryots of No. 126, Movur village, Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district, requesting the grant of immediate relief in respect of the Tamarai Madugu;

(b) whether it is a fact that a petition was submitted by W. Thiruvengada Mudaliyar, retired Government servant, and pattadar No. 30, Movur village, Tiruvallur taluk, to cancel the penalty of Rs. 6 which was imposed for baling water from Chetti Thangal—vide Chingleput Collector's letter No. 7485/25, dated 19th May 1925;

(c) whether another petition dated 22nd July 1927 was submitted to the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement, to grant immediate relief from Chetti Thangal in No. 123, Movur village, Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district; and

(d) whether the Secretary, Board of Revenue, replied in his endorsement No. 4642/27, dated 1st August 1927, stating therein that it was time-barred?

A.—(a) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to question No. 296 on 15th March 1927.

(b), (c) & (d) The Government are not aware of the correspondence referred to.

### Minor Irrigation

*Levy of water-cess on the lands irrigated under tanks classed under Minor Irrigation in East Godavari.*

571 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of tanks classed under minor irrigation in East Godavari;

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- (b) the extent irrigated under each ;
- (c) the water-cess levied for such lands under each tank ;
- (d) the capital expenditure incurred for each of such tanks till 1925-26 ;
- (e) the amount of expenditure sanctioned for repairs and capital works sanctioned under this head during 1926-27 ;
- (f) the amount actually spent during that period ; and
- (g) the reasons for not spending the rest ?

4.—(a) From information immediately available with the Government, the number of minor irrigation tanks in East Godavari would appear to be 961.

(b) & (c) These particulars are not available in any record or return and would have to be specially compiled.

(d) & (e) Expenditure on such works is not classed in the manner assumed in these questions. There are no capital and revenue accounts maintained and in any estimate capital expenditure is not differentiated from maintenance.

(f) & (g) The amount sanctioned for expenditure on Minor Irrigation works, i.e., Rs. 27,300, was spent in full.

*Provision of funds for minor irrigation works.*

572 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any desire to give effect to G.O. No. 572, Revenue, dated 13th December 1912, by providing funds at least now to carry out minor irrigation works mentioned in the above Government Order ; and

(b) whether the Government are in a position to state whether any works, and if so, which works have been carried out up till now ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the Public Works Department Administration Reports, Part II. No further detailed information is before Government.

**Public Service**

*Alleged divergency in the figures of gazetted and non-gazetted appointments in the administration reports of 1924-25 and 1925-26.*

573 Q.—Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any explanation for the divergent figures that appear as holding gazetted and non-gazetted appointments from the different communities in the services of the Government in the administration reports of 1924-25 and 1925-26 ;

(b) how it is that in the Madras Administration Report of 1925, Brahmans are supposed to have 594 gazetted appointments, whereas in 1926 they have only 402 ;

(c) what the figures would be on the 1st of April 1926 for the different communities in respect to the different services mentioned in the administration report on the same calculation as was adopted for the figures that were given as on the 1st of April 1925 ;



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(d) how this divergence arose and who was responsible for so preparing the figures as to make it impossible to achieve the main idea intended by that analysis, the idea of comparing the strength of the different communities in the services year after year;

(e) whether the Government are aware that in the Civil List issued at present there are some administrations regarding the officers of which the classification into communities is omitted; and

(f) whether it is a fact that in the list issued for the Judicial Department the castes of the Judges of the High Court are given; but the castes or the race or the religion of the members of the subordinate judiciary are omitted?

A.—(a) Yes

(b) & (d) The divergence is due to the fact that the figures in the Madras Administration Report of 1925-26 do not include officers in the High Court and the mufassal civil courts, as has been mentioned in the note to the statement in the report.

(c) The figures given in the Administration Report for the year 1924-25 in some cases include officiating and temporary appointments while in others they do not. Correct figures for the permanent and temporary and officiating staff have since been obtained from heads of departments and a statement showing these figures as they stood on 1st of April 1925 and on 1st of April 1926 is appended hereto.<sup>a</sup>

(e) Yes.

(f) Yes.

*Increments to unpassed clerks.*

574 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have passed orders declining to give retrospective effect to the formal exemption given to unpassed clerks as per G.O. No. 164, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1925;

(b) whether they have considered the fact that these exempted unpassed clerks have put in long approved service and had been drawing increments for more than a year which had been sanctioned by the heads of offices under the powers vested in them under the Fundamental Rules;

(c) whether it is to be understood that the Government have disregarded or have not considered the representations made by the Board of Revenue on 12th February 1926 and other heads of departments referred to in the answer to question No. 1750, dated 23rd March 1926, regarding giving retrospective effect to the exemption orders;

(d) whether it is a fact that certain clerks who were exempted by the Chief Conservator of Forests have been drawing increments retrospectively from 1st March 1923 and not after two years from the date of exemption;

(e) whether it is a fact that unpassed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate clerks who have been similarly exempted either by heads of departments or by Collectors have been allowed to draw increments and count continuous service prior to the date of their exemption;

<sup>a</sup> Vide Appendix XIV on page 149 infra.

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(f) if so, on what grounds the distinction is being shown to similarly exempted unpassed clerks who had been drawing increments under the sanction of the heads of offices for more than a year, but subsequently recovered for none of their fault ;

(g) whether they had in view the retrospective effect given to exemption orders while passing orders in paragraph 3 (iv) of G.O. No. 773, Law (Education), dated 4th May 1926 ; and

(h) if so, why they changed their views and what are the grounds for such a change ?

A.—(a), (d) & (f) The hon. Member is informed that G.O. No. 164, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1925, did not give 'formal exemption to unpassed clerks', but only defined the circumstances in which they could draw increments. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers to question No. 785 of 1927.

(c) No.

(e) It is not clear what the hon. Member means by 'unpassed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate clerks who have been exempted'. The hon. Member possibly refers to clerks in the Revenue Department who were exempted by the Board of Revenue from certain conditions prescribed by the Board itself under its powers; these clerks possessed the qualifications prescribed in the Public Service Notification and therefore required no exemption from Government.

(g) & (h) In 1925 the Government laid down that service for purposes of increment would count only from the date of exemption and that policy has been adhered to. Further consideration has shown no reason to depart from it. The Government are not aware of any change of view. In paragraph 3 (iv) of G.O. No. 773, Law (Education), dated 3rd May 1926, Government only said they would consider the question. They did so with the result above stated.

*Exemption of unpassed clerks from the Public Service Notification.*

575 Q.—Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that such of the unpassed clerks of the Educational Department as were exempted by the Director of Public Instruction under amendment to rule I of the Public Service Notification by virtue of their having put in two years service as clerks prior to 6th August 1917 under the orders of the Government are now required to refund the increment drawn by them from 1st March 1925 to 25th September 1925, although they were started in the inferior time-scale of pay fixed for clerks and were also permitted to draw their increments automatically with effect from 1st March 1921, the date of the introduction of the new time-scale ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a few unpassed clerks of the same department whose exemption under amendment to rule I of the Public Service Notification could not be dealt with by the Director of Public Instruction for the reason that they had not put in two years service as clerks



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prior to 6th August 1917 were subsequently granted exemption by the Local Government and were similarly started in the same time-scale of pay with effect from 1st March 1921 and permitted to draw their increments automatically without interruption or question of refund ;

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to restore the disallowed increment to the poorly paid clerks of the first description and to keep them at least on a par with the other set of unpassed clerks in respect of their pay in the new time-scale ; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to give retrospective effect from 1st March 1921 to G.O. No. 949, dated 5th November 1926 ?

A.—(a) The Government are not aware of any such amendment to rule I of the Public Service Notification empowering the Director of Public Instruction to exempt certain clerks. Possibly the hon. Member has in mind the last note under Article I of the Public Service Notification. Unpassed clerks coming under that note require no exemption for promotion to, or confirmation in, appointments carrying a substantive pay of Rs. 35 per mensem in the mufassal or Rs. 40 per mensem in the Madras City. Such clerks are not entitled to increments under that note.

(b) The Director of Public Instruction could not exempt under the note to Article I of the Public Service Notification to which the hon. Member apparently refers. All clerks who had been exempted by Government only to a specified limit in the old graded scale of pay but were allowed by heads of departments without further formal exemption to rise in the lower time-scale of Rs. <sup>35--60</sup><sub>40--65</sub> and whose cases were included by heads of departments in their lists for Government's approval, were allowed in G.O. No. 949, Public, dated 5th November 1926, to rise to the efficiency bar at Rs. 50 or Rs. 55, as the case might be, in the inferior time-scale.

(c) The unpassed clerks referred to by the hon. Member would have to be exempted by Government from the provisions of Article 1 of the Public Service Notification before they could rise in the time-scale.

(d) Government have laid down a general policy that retrospective effect to orders sanctioning exemption should not be given. They see no reason to deviate from that policy.

*Memorial from the non-gazetted officers of Vizagapatam.*

576 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any memorial has been received from the non-gazetted officers of Vizagapatam regarding the grant of compensatory allowance to meet the high cost of living at Vizagapatam ;

(b) whether it is contemplated to grant the request ; and

(c) if so, to what extent ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The answer to clause (b) is in the negative.

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*Exemption of unpassed clerks.*

577 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that many unpassed candidates were confirmed without specific exemption after the issue of G.O. No. 1021, dated 6th August 1917, and prior to G.O. No. 991, Home (Judicial), dated 29th July 1918, at a time when the minimum educational qualification for public service was Secondary School-Leaving Certificate;

(b) whether the Government are also aware of the fact that such clerks are not under G.O. No. 164, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1925, allowed to draw increments in the time-scale and that it was due to the fault of the respective heads of offices who failed to obtain the necessary exemption for which failure the poor clerks are now suffering; and

(c) whether the Government will issue a Government Order allowing all unpassed clerks to draw the increments in the time-scale of pay in future?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Government are aware that G.O. No. 164, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1925, laid down that exemption was necessary before certain clerks could rise in the time-scale.

(c) If an unpassed clerk is exempted now by Government from the provisions of Article 1 of the Public Service Notification he can draw increments in the time-scale. Each case will be considered on its merits.

*Number of Indians and Europeans in the superior services.*

578 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) according to the recommendations of the Lee Commission regarding superior services dealt with by them, how many Europeans and Indians ought to be now in service and how many there are actually; and

(b) whether the number of Europeans is more than the number that was fixed by the Lee Commission; if so, the reason therefor?

A.—(a) & (b) The question appears to assume that the Lee Commission recommended an annual scale of proportions between Europeans and Indians in the various services. That is not so.

What the Commission recommended was that rates of recruitment should be adopted that might be estimated to produce certain proportions of Indians and Europeans in the various services a specified number of years after the date of their report. For example, fifteen years is the specified period in the case of the Indian Civil Service and twenty-five years in the case of the Indian Police Service.

**Survey and Settlement**

*Proposals regarding the resettlement of the East and West Godavari districts.*

579 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Settlement Officers of East and West Godavari districts have sent their proposals regarding resettlement;



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(b) if so, when ;

(c) whether the Government have considered these proposals and have come to any decision ; and

(d) whether the proposals made by the Settlement Officers and decisions of the Government, if any, will be placed on the table for early information of this House ?

A.—(a) to (d) The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the answer given to clause (a) of question No. 406.

*Resettlement operations in the East Godavari district.*

580 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with regard to East Godavari district—

(a) at what stage the resettlement operations are ;

(b) when the resettlement will come into force ; and

(c) whether the Settlement Officer has sent any proposals with regard to rates of assessment ; if so, what they are ?

A.—(a) The correction of the registration by the issue of rough pattas and the hearing of objections thereto and the classification of waste and poramboke lands are now in progress.

(b) No resettlement will come into force till after the expiry of the present settlement which expires with fasli 1338 (1928-29).

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 406.

**Depressed Classes**

*Amount spent by the Commissioner of Labour in connexion with the depressed classes.*

581 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the amounts spent by the Commissioner of Labour since the time the institutions were started or aided on the following :—

(1) the Depressed Classes Hostel, Madras,

(2) the Depressed Classes Hostel, Masulipatam,

(3) the Boarding House of the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore ;

(b) the basis on which grants were made for expenditure incurred ; and

(c) whether the aid given is based on the actual expenses incurred ?

A.—(a) The figures available are as follows :—

(1) The Depressed Classes Hostel, Madras—

Year.					Expenditure.
					RS.
1923-24	...	...	...	...	3,764
1924-25	...	...	...	...	7,814
1925-26	...	...	...	...	9,136

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(2) The Depressed Classes Hostel, Masulipatam—

Year.	Expenditure.
	RS.
1925-26	5,584 recurring and 1,264 non-recurring.

(3) Boarding grants to the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore—

Year.	Expenditure.
	RS.
1925-26	520
1926-27	1,365

(b) & (c) The two hostels are now maintained by Government, and Government meet the total net expenditure. The grant payable to the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, is fixed with reference to the estimated expenditure on account of boarding the number of boys expected in the year.

*Grant of lands to the depressed classes.*

582 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) what the population of depressed classes is;
- (b) what percentage of them had landed property prior to 1920-21;
- (c) how many of them have been granted lands by the Government after 1920-21;
- (d) whether any of these alienated the lands granted to them by Government;
- (e) if so, how many of them; and
- (f) if the above information is not available at present whether the Government will get the information and furnish to this House?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the last census report. The Government have no later information.

(b) to (f) The annual administration reports of the Labour Department give information about the extent of land assigned each year to the depressed classes. They have been placed on the Editors' Table. The Government have no further information on the points raised; and to get it would involve prolonged and elaborate enquiries in each district. The Government do not think it worth while to embark on such enquiries.

## Factories Act

*Application of the Factories Act to the workshop attached to the Andhra Jateeyakalasala, Masulipatam.*

583 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the provisions of the Factories Act have been applied to the workshop attached to the Andhra Jateeyakalasala, Masulipatam;



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(b) whether representations have been made by the authorities of the institution that it is an educational institution and therefore that it should not be brought under the Act; and

(c) if the answers to (a) and (b) are in the affirmative, why such a request has been declined?

A.—(a) to (c) From an appeal received from the Secretary to the Kala-sala, it appears that the workshop attached to the institute has been registered as a factory. The appeal is under consideration.

### Forests

*Depots in the three forest districts of Kurnool.*

584 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the reply to my question No. 82 regarding depots in the three forest districts of Kurnool answered on 23rd August 1927, that the Government had called for information, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to place the report or information on the table of the House?

A.—The information asked for in Legislative Council question No. 82 is appended.<sup>a</sup>

*Transference of reserve forests to the management of panchayats in the East Godavari district.*

585 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of forest in East Godavari classed as “the ryots’ forests generally”;

(b) what portion of this is under forest panchayats, if any; and

(c) if none, whether it is intended to place any portion of such forest under forest panchayats?

A.—(a) 17.07 square miles

(b) & (c) An extent of 13.28 square miles was under the management of Forest Panchayats at the end of the quarter ending 31st March 1927.

*Issue of permits for manure leaves in North Arcot district.*

586 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state, with reference to question No. 69, dated 26th January 1927, regarding issue of permits for manure leaves in North Arcot district—

(a) whether the information called for has been received; and

(b) if so, what it is?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The information is appended.<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Vide Appendix XV on page 149 infra.

<sup>b</sup> Vide Appendix XVI on page 150 infra.

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*Quantity of sandalwood raised in this Presidency.*

587 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the quantity of sandalwood raised in this Presidency in each of the last ten years;

(b) the cost incurred in each of the last ten years for raising the quantity mentioned in clause (a); and

(c) the value derived in each of the last ten years?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the Annual Administration Reports which contain all available information.

*Grazing fees collected for the last five years and expenditure under this head for the same period.*

588 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of cattle for which grazing fees were collected in each of the last five years;

(b) the amount of fees collected in each of the last five years; and

(c) the expenditure incurred under this head during each of the last five years?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the "Return of grazing in the State Forests" appended to the Administration Report of the Forest department for the years referred to.

(c) Separate accounts showing expenditure under this head are not maintained.

*Revenue and expenditure for each year from Forest department from the beginning till 1925-26.*

589 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state: the revenue and the expenditure—ordinary and capital—from Forest department from the commencement till 1925-26 for each year?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the annual administration reports of the department which are placed on the Editors' Table.

## Jails

*Recommendations made by the Jail Industries Committee.*

590 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what the chief recommendations made by the Jail Industries Committee are; and

(b) whether the report made by the above Committee together with orders passed by the Government thereon will be placed on the table?



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- A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 253 given at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 20th August 1925. A copy<sup>a</sup> of G.O. No. 2157, Law (General), dated 4th July 1925, which is self-contained and sets out all the recommendations of the Jail Industries Committee is, however, again placed on the Council table.

*Information concerning the Malabar rebellion prisoners.*

591 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the information with regard to question No. 771, dated 31st March 1927, regarding prisoners connected with the Malabar rebellion, has been received and whether the question be answered now?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 519.

*Information regarding the Malabar Rebellion prisoners.*

592 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state with reference to question No. 771, dated 31st March 1927, regarding prisoners connected with the Malabar rebellion—

- (a) whether the information called for has been received; and  
(b) if so, whether the question will now be answered?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 519.

## Labour

*Report of the Unemployment Committee.*

593 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

- (a) whether any orders have been passed by the Government on the report of the Unemployment Committee; and  
(b) the number of witnesses examined by the Committee?

A.—(a) No.

- (b) Twelve witnesses were examined and 216 sent replies to the questionnaire.

## Navigation

*Expenditure on, and the income from, the Buckingham canal.*

594 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with regard to the Buckingham canal—

- (a) the capital expenditure up to the end of financial year 1926-27;  
(b) the working expenses (cost of establishment and maintenance) for the last ten years;  
(c) the income derived each year for the last ten years;  
(d) the reasons for the decrease or increase of income, if any;  
(e) the proposals, if any, from private persons to take it up and make it remunerative, and if so, what they are and from whom; and  
(f) the objection, if any, raised by the Government of India to make the canal more navigable and carry more traffic as it is likely to compete with the railway traffic?

<sup>a</sup> Separately placed on the table.

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A.—(a) The capital outlay to end of 1925-26 was Rs. 90,55,326 inclusive of indirect charges. Figures for 1926-27 are not yet available.

(b) & (c) The figures are as follows :—

					Charges.	Receipts.
					RS.	RS.
1916-17	...	...	...	...	1,23,533	66,999
1917-18	...	...	...	...	1,42,323	78,798
1918-19	...	...	...	...	1,96,722	87,428
1919-20	...	...	...	...	2,25,029	80,754
1920-21	...	...	...	...	2,24,991	76,842
1921-22	...	...	...	...	2,46,499	78,869
1922-23	...	...	...	...	2,69,843	73,814
1923-24	...	...	...	...	2,96,096	78,927
1924-25	...	...	...	...	3,31,660	80,204
1925-26	...	...	...	...	3,36,915	77,776

(d) The increase in receipts during 1917-18 and 1918-19 was attributed to the restrictions imposed on railway traffic during the war, and the fall in 1919-20 and 1920-21 to the removal of such restrictions. No special reasons have been suggested for the other variations.

(e) The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the answer to clause (g) of question No. 42 (at the meeting of 23rd August 1927).

(f) The Government are not aware that the Government of India have ever objected to the improvement of the canal.

### Civil Justice

*Claim of the copyists in civil courts to be regarded as belonging to a pensionable service.*

595 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered the prayer of the copyists in Civil Courts to be regarded as belonging to a pensionable service; and

(b) if so, whether the prayer will be accepted?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 464.

*Memorial from the process-servers regarding their pay, pensions and other facilities.*

596 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to say—

(a) whether any memorials were received from the process-servers regarding improvement of their pay and pensions and the grant of travelling allowances and other facilities;

(b) whether it is contemplated to grant any of their prayers; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The question is under consideration.



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**Criminal Justice***Withdrawal of the prosecution of the officers of the Oil Company in Madras.*

597 Q.—Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) under what circumstances and for exactly what reasons the Government withdrew the prosecution of the officers of the Oil Company in Madras for causing grievous hurt by shooting in the recent oil strike troubles; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the case was investigated by no less an authority than the Chief Presidency Magistrate himself and that he found a prima facie case had been made out against the accused?

A.—(a) The General Secretary of the Madras Presidency Oil Men's Union, under direction of its President, asked the Commissioner of Labour, Madras, to move for the withdrawal of the cases (both those against some workmen and those against some officers of the Burma Oil Company) which arose out of the disturbances in connexion with the strike. He declared that since the strike harmony had been restored between the men and the management and that the continuance of the cases would prejudice the good relations existing between them and possibly lead to further trouble. After ascertaining that all parties concerned were agreeable to the withdrawal of the cases and after consulting the Commissioner of Police, the Government authorized the Prosecuting Inspector to announce that while it is impossible for them to condone violence at a time of strikes from whatever section it may arise, yet having regard to the representation made to them in the letter from the General Secretary of the Union and to the feelings of parties on both sides, the Government were willing, if the Court agreed, to withdraw all the cases.

(b) Yes.

*Alleged irregularity of Mr. Brigstocke.*

598 Q.—MR. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether they have received complaints that Mr. Brigstocke, I.C.S., Collector of Salem, has invariably been failing to give notice of the dates of hearings of Criminal Revision and other petitions filed before him as District Magistrate, either to the parties or to their pleaders, or communicate even the final results of such proceedings?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

*Circumstances under which Mr. Charles Mohony shot a man.*

599 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there were in the past any incidents similar to that of Mr. Charles Mohony, dated 6th August 1925, wherein European officers were concerned, if so, what they are; and

(b) whether any action was taken in such cases?

A.—(a) & (b) No such cases have been traced in the records.<sup>c</sup>

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# Estates Land Act

## Introduction of an amending Bill to the Estates Land Act.

600 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) when the Committee to revise the Estates Land Act was formed;
- (b) who the members of the Committee are;
- (c) how many times the Committee has sat;
- (d) whether there were any occasions on which the Committee could not work for want of quorum; if so, how many;
- (e) whether the proceedings of the Committee will be published along with the report of the Committee;
- (f) whether it is a fact that “during the first few meetings the voting was heavily loaded against the tenants”; and
- (g) when the Bill amending the Estates Land Act will be introduced?

A.—(a) The Committee for the amendment of the Estates Land Act was constituted in G.O. No. 1917, Law (General), dated the 27th June 1924.

(b) The members of the Committee are—

The hon. the Law Member—*Chairman.*

- (1) Mr. P. L. Moore, C.I.E., I.C.S., Member, Board of Revenue.
- (2) M.R.Ry. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar Avargal, C.I.E., Advocate-General, Madras.
- (3) Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo, M.L.C.
- (4) M.R.Ry. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, High Court Vakil, Mylapore.
- (5) M.R.Ry. K. Jagannatha Ayyar Avargal, High Court Vakil, Madras.
- (6) M.R.Ry. P. Venkataramana Rao Avargal, High Court Vakil, Madras.
- (7) M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, M.L.C., High Court Vakil.
- (8) The Raja of Parlakimedi.
- (9) J. M. Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Government Pleader, and Public Prosecutor, Nellore.
- (10) M.R.Ry. S. Raja Rajeswara Sethupathi Avargal, Raja of Ramnad.
- (11) The Secretary, Madras Landholders' Association, Royapetta, Madras.
- (12) M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib J. A. Vedanayaka Tevar Avargal, President, Usilampatti Taluk Board, Madura.
- (13) M.R.Ry. V. Raghunatha Reddi of Tsadum, Punganur division, Chittoor district.
- (14) M.R.Ry. M. Narasimham Pantulu, Deputy Collector, through Board of Revenue.
- (15) M.R.Ry. N. Koilpillai Avargal, Assistant Secretary, Board of Revenue.
- (16) The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri, M.L.C.
- (17) M.R.Ry. T. M. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, High Court Vakil, ‘Bala Vilas,’ Mylapore, Madras.



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(18) M.R.Ry. B. Satyanarayana Pantulu Garu, High Court Vakil, Peter's Road, Royapetta, Madras.

(19) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur T. Raghaviah Pantulu Garu, C.S.I., Secretary to the Committee.

(c) Seventeen times.

(d) No.

(e) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 45. On receipt of the Sub-Committee's report and the draft Bill the proceedings of the Committee will be placed on the table together with the Sub-Committee's report and the draft Bill.

(f) No.

(g) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 45.

### Irrigation

#### *Investigation of the Kistna reservoir scheme.*

601 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how long ago the Kistna Reservoir scheme was investigated ;

(b) when the investigation was completed ;

(c) when plans and estimates were made ready ;

(d) what the estimated cost of the whole scheme is ;

(e) what extent of land this scheme is likely to irrigate ; and

(f) why this scheme has not been taken up for execution as yet ?

A.—(a) to (d) The proposal to construct a reservoir to supplement the November-December supply to the delta and to enable a second crop to be grown was first formulated by Mr. Reid who submitted a preliminary report in 1901. A detailed investigation of the project was recommended by the Irrigation Commission and undertaken by Mr. Reid in 1902. Detailed estimates were submitted to the Government of India in 1906 for a reservoir at Daida, but it was subsequently found that this would not satisfy the conditions of a productive work, and engineering difficulties were anticipated in the construction of the main canal. Alternative sites were then considered and a site at Pulichintala (Wadanapalli) was finally selected ; the investigation of this scheme was completed and detailed estimates were submitted to the Government of India in 1912. They amounted to Rs. 640 lakhs for 'works' only or Rs. 834 lakhs including establishment, tools and plant and indirect charges.

(e) Six lakhs ten thousand acres in the Guntur uplands ; 125,000 acres of new irrigation in the Kistna delta ; and 167,000 acres of 'late crop' irrigation.

(f) Colonel Ellis as Chief Engineer (Irrigation) in 1917 advised the Government that if the Kistna Reservoir project were undertaken it should not be commenced till the Cauvery Reservoir project was approaching completion. The Government since then have failed to secure the co-operation of His Exalted

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Highness the Nizam's Government which is essential as 75 square miles of Hyderabad State would be submerged by the reservoir, and accordingly the Tungabhadra scheme will be further considered first.

*Ordinary plant ordered through Indian Stores Department, Delhi, for Metur project.*

602 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the ordinary plant ordered through Indian Stores Department, Delhi, is now in operation at Metur;

(b) what the cost of this plant is; and

(c) what work it is expected to do?

A.—The Government find it difficult to answer such a question. Various machines such as engines, compressors, generators, crushers, etc., have been ordered, some through the Indian Stores Department and some otherwise; some of them have arrived and are in use, doing the work for which they were designed.

*Construction of a channel from Turiyalur river.*

603 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to question No. 12, dated 24th January 1927, by Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar regarding the construction of a channel from Turiyalur river—

(a) whether the information and report called for have been received; and

(b) if so, whether they will be placed on the table?

A.—(a) & (b) A report from the Chief Engineer was received last May and a copy is now placed on the table. <sup>a</sup>

*Expenditure incurred in connexion with Godavari Anicut and the revenue derived from water-cess in respect of lands irrigated by Godavari river.*

604 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the total capital expenditure incurred in connexion with the Godavari Anicut, irrigation canals and other expenditure up to 1925-26;

(b) the revenue derived from water-cess in respect of the lands irrigated by the Godavari river in each year after the construction of the anicut until 1925-26;

(c) the total revenue derived from other sources until 1925-26; and

(d) the gross and net revenue from the same in the year 1925-26?

A.—(a) Rs. 1,66,42,261.

(b) The gross total from 1852 to 1926 was Rs. 15,94,00,480. For annual details the hon. Member is referred to the annual administration reports.

(c) Rs. 1,77,00,962.

(d) Rs. 42,80,292 and Rs. 33,13,938.



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*Area supplied with water from the head sluice at Bobberlanka, East Godavari.*

605 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether water can be supplied to Polavaram Island with the existing head sluice at Bobberlanka, East Godavari;

(b) if not, whether it is intended to widen the above head sluice;

(c) for what area the head sluice at Bobberlanka was expected to supply water; and

(d) for what area the above sluice supplies water at present?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 164,800 acres.

(d) 144,000 acres.

*Construction of a dam at the junction of the Tungabhadra and Kistna rivers.*

606 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI. Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it was ever contemplated to have a dam down the place where Tungabhadra joins Kistna river;

(b) if not whether enquiry will now be made into the question; and

(c) whether any memorial was received regarding the above question from the inhabitants of Thripuranthakam, Markapur taluk, Kurnool district?

A.—(a) & (b) A project for a dam at Sangameswaram, three miles east of the junction of the two rivers, has been considered, but the proposal was finally dropped in 1926 because the Government failed to come to any arrangements with the Nizam's Government on the question of the lands which would be submerged.

(c) Yes.

## Police

*The Goonda activities in Berhampur.*

607 Q.—Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any information with reference to the reply to question No. 353 answered on 27th August 1927, regarding the spread of Goonda activities in Berhampur; and

(b) whether the Government will depute a special officer from Madras or the Deputy Inspector-General, Waltair, to investigate into the causes and devise remedies for the alleged trouble?

A.—(a) Yes.

The Government understand that there are no goondas in Berhampur and never have been and consequently there are no goonda activities there. No persons therefore have been suspected or enrolled as K.Ds, nor has any action been necessary on the part of the Town Police.

(b) The Government see no reason to adopt such a course.

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*Special concessions to Police officers belonging to the British army.*

608 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any special allowance is granted to Police officers, who had belonged to the British army, and if so, to whom and on what grounds;

(b) whether this concession is denied to reserve inspectors who are ex-soldiers, and if so, the reason for this differential treatment; and

(c) whether Government have received complaints from any Police officers who are denied this concession, and if so, what action has been taken?

A.—(a) Yes, to sergeants at Rs. 25 per mensem. Grant of an allowance was found essential if ex-soldiers of the British army were to be recruited at all. It is considered desirable to have such men for work in the reserves and training schools.

(b) Yes; the pay of inspectors is considered sufficiently attractive without further inducements.

(c) Some sergeants without British army service have asked for the allowance and were refused it. The latest petition traceable is dated 1922. No inspectors have complained so far as Government are aware.

*Acquisition of 'Goodaere's bungalow' at Calicut.*

609 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with regard to acquisition of the house and compound known as 'Goodaere's bungalow' at Calicut under G.O. No. 1618, dated 29th October 1925, the emergency that occasioned the acquisition under special powers?

A.—The expenditure was authorized under section 72-D (2) (b) of the Government of India Act because it was necessary to close with the owner's offer at once and owing to the prorogation of the Council it was not possible to move a supplementary demand in October 1926. The house was required to accommodate the District Superintendent of Police, Calicut.

**Finance**

*The revenue, expenditure and the amount contributed to the Central Government from 1884-85 to 1925-26 by the Madras Government.*

610 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the revenue, expenditure and the amount contributed to the Central Government in each year commencing from 1884-85 till 1925-26;

(b) whether during the above period any amount, besides the amounts annually contributed was placed at the disposal of the Central Government by this Government;

(c) if so, what the amounts so placed were and when they were so placed; and

(d) whether there were any conditions attached to these payments; if so, what they were?



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- A.—(a) Reference is invited to paragraphs 104 to 109 and 200 to 207 of the report on Indian Constitutional Reforms. Before 1st April 1921, Provincial Governments had no separate resources of their own, their income being obtained mainly from a share of divided heads of revenue and from lump assignments from Imperial revenues. There was consequently no contribution from the Provincial Government to the Central Government before 1st April 1921. The revenue and expenditure of the Provincial Government from 1889–1900 are given in Statements III and IV on pages 6–7 of the Budget Memorandum for 1927–28. The revenue and expenditure for 1884–85 and the following four years were—

				Revenue.	Expenditure.
				LAKHS.	LAKHS.
				RS.	RS.
1884–85	...	...	...	236.17	244.90
1885–86	...	...	...	254.95	240.28
1886–87	...	...	...	250.73	242.86
1887–88	...	...	...	273.54	263.00
1888–89	...	...	...	282.73	271.34

The amounts contributed since 1921–22 have been—

				LAKHS.
				RS.
1921–22	...	...	...	348.00
1922–23	...	...	...	348.00
1923–24	...	...	...	348.00
1924–25	...	...	...	348.00
1925–26	...	...	...	221.98
1926–27	...	...	...	165.19

- (b), (c) & (d) No contributions were made to the Central Government other than those specified in the answer to clause (a).

*Huge surpluses of budget from 1889–1890 to 1920–21, etc.*

611 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state, with reference to the statement published on pages 6 and 7 of the Budget Memorandum for 1927–28, what was done with the huge surpluses shown in column 8 from the year 1889–1890 to 1920–21?

A.—The figures entered in column 8 of the statement on pages 6 and 7 of the Budget Memorandum do not represent surpluses actually realized. The actual balance at the close of each year is shown in column 5 of the statement. The figures in columns 6 to 8 show what the position would have been if the division of Revenue and Expenditure between the Central and Provincial Governments introduced with the Reforms of 1920–21 had obtained in the earlier years; they illustrate the gradual expansion and release of those revenues which have been from time to time at the disposal of the Provincial Government for purposes now scheduled as Provincial.

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## Education

### *Administration of Sri Sankara Vidyasala High School, Kodumudi.*

612 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government (the hon. the Minister or the Director of Public Instruction) received any communication from the District Educational Officer, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris, regarding the administration of Sri Sankara Vidyasala High School, Kodumudi;

(b) what action the Government have taken or intend to take on the matter; and

(c) if the Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that the School Board has ceased to function properly in that articles 14 and 15 of the Registered Memorandum and rules of the Association are consistently not being acted upon; if not, whether the Government will be pleased to direct an enquiry into it?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have not received any communication on the subject from the District Educational Officer. A report will be called for.

### *Distribution of the provision in the budget for 1926–27 among Indian Boarding houses.*

613 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the grant of Rs. 30,000 provided in the budget for 1926–27 has been distributed among Indian Boarding houses;

(b) if so, among which houses and how much for each; and

(c) how many boys there are in each of such houses?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 196. The Government have not got the information as to the amount paid to each boarding house. The total amount distributed in 1926–27 was Rs. 43,700.

### *Establishment of a department for the advanced study of Indian Philosophy, etc.*

614 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to question No. 27, dated 25th January 1927, regarding the applications submitted by the Madras University towards the establishment of a department for the advanced study of Indian Philosophy and of a department for mathematical research—

(a) whether the amount asked for by the University was granted;

(b) what that amount is; and

(c) if not granted, the reasons for adopting such a course?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A sum of Rs. 11,900, being the amount asked for by the University, has been provided in the Budget Estimate for the current year for grant to the University towards the cost of the two departments referred to. The application of the University for the payment of the amount actually required is awaited.



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*The villages with a population of 500 and more in 1922-23 and 1925-26 where there are no elementary schools.*

615 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of villages in this province without elementary schools with a population of 500 or more in the year 1922-23 and 1925-26;

(b) what steps Government contemplate to take to complete the scheme of having elementary schools in all such villages; and

(c) within what period?

A.—(a)—

Year.		Number of villages or population centres.	
1922-23	...	...	4,787
1925-26	...	...	3,673

(b) The Government have sanctioned during the last three years the opening of 5,334 schools in such centres.

(c) The question will be considered in the light of the recommendations made in Mr. Statham's report on expansion of education.

*Villages with a population of less than 500 and number of elementary schools in those villages.*

616 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of villages in the province with a population of less than 500;

(b) in how many such villages there are elementary schools; and

(c) if the above information is not available, whether the same will be called for?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) According to the Report on Public Instruction for 1925-26 there were 38,227 centres with a population of 500 and below, out of which 7,392 were provided with schools.

*Number of elementary schools where manual training is compulsory.*

617 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of elementary schools in the province;

(b) in how many such schools manual training is made compulsory; and

(c) the nature of the manual training ordinarily given?

A.—(a) According to the Public Instruction Report for 1925-26 there were in that year 43,631 elementary schools for boys and 3,228 elementary schools for girls.

(b) & (c) The Government have no information. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to note (5) to the rules framed under section 3 (v) of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, under which practical instruction should not be imparted in standards below the fourth without the previous approval of the Director of Public Instruction and it should ordinarily have reference to the chief occupations or industries of the locality and the class of pupils.

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*Report of Mr. Statham on secondary education.*

618 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) when Mr. Statham, the Special Officer appointed by Government, has submitted his report on the question of secondary education;
- (b) when the Director expressed his views thereon;
- (c) whether the Government have passed any orders on this report;
- (d) if not, what the cause of such long delay is;
- (e) why the report has not been published all this time; and
- (f) whether Government is prepared to publish the report; if so, when?

A.—(a) & (b) The report with the Director's remarks thereon was received by Government in May 1926.

(c) & (d) Orders have been passed on the portions of the report containing suggestions for the closure of schools or for their transfer or amalgamation on account of poor strength or for other causes. The other recommendations in the report relating chiefly to grants-in-aid and subsidies are of considerable importance and require time for consideration. The return of the permanent Director of Public Instruction (Mr. Littlehailes) had also to be awaited.

(e) & (f) The report will be published in due course along with the final orders of Government thereon.

*Report of Mr. Statham regarding primary and vocational education.*

619 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what is the main proposal made by Mr. R. M. Statham regarding primary education in this Province;

(b) whether Mr. Statham made any proposals in respect of vocational education to be given in the elementary schools; if so, what his proposals are;

(c) whether Mr. Statham was given any instructions with regard to vocational education and whether he was asked to make any proposals respecting the same; and

(d) if not, why it was not so?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the extracts from the report of Mr. Statham recently placed on the Council table.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) The Government did not consider it necessary to give such instructions.



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**Local Boards and Municipal Councils**

*Elected and nominated members of the municipalities and union boards of Guntur district.*

620 Q.—Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of elected and nominated members of the municipalities and union boards of Guntur district; and

(b) the caste and educational qualifications, if any, of each nominated member?

A.—(a) & (b) The information available with the Government on the points raised is placed on the table.<sup>a</sup>

*Irrigation schemes for the development of Chatram estate villages in Tanjore district.*

621 Q.—Mr. SYED TAJUDIN : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased—

(a) to call for a detailed report from the District Board, Tanjore, on the jamabandi and irrigation schemes for the development of all Chatram estate villages under the control of the District Board for the past five faslis ending with 1236 and lay them on the table of the House; and

(b) to state whether the Government will depute the Inspector of Local Boards to make a detailed investigation as to how far the economic condition of the tenants can be improved by including in the Cauvery-Mettur Project all Chatram estate villages of Tanjore district and lay his report on the table of the House at the next meeting of the Council?

A.—(a) The report received from the President, District Board, Tanjore, is placed on the table.<sup>b</sup>

(b) The Government will consider this.

*Separation of the executive and presidential functions of the local board presidents.*

622 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government would consider the desirability of introducing an amendment to the Local Boards Act so as to separate the executive and presidential functions of the presidents of the local boards and to assign them to separate individuals?

A.—Yes.

*Nomination of Muhammadans in the Mannargudi Municipal Council.*

623 Q.—Mr. K. S. SIVASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a non-Muhammadan has been appointed for the vacant nominated Muhammadan seat in the Mannargudi Municipal Council;

<sup>a</sup> Vide Appendix XVIII on page 151 infra. | <sup>b</sup> Vide Appendix XIX on page 152 infra.

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(b) whether any representation was received from the community in the above matter; and

(c) whether the hon. Minister will keep in mind the claims of the community in filling up future vacancies?)

A.—(a) Nominated seats on a municipal council are not reserved for any particular community or communities. It is not therefore correct to speak of a "Muhammadan seat". A Hindu was appointed to the Mannargudi Municipal Council in August last in a vacancy caused by the death of a Muhammadan.

(b) & (c) Yes.

*The provision of funds under the heads Rural roads and Rural water-supply from 1920-21 to 1926-27 and 1927-28.*

624 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the amounts provided under the heads of Rural roads and Rural water-supply in each year from 1920-21 to 1926-27;

(b) the amounts lapsed in each of these years;

(c) whether the amounts lapsed were allowed to be spent in the next year, and if so, in which years; and

(d) the amount provided under the above heads in 1927-28?

A.—(a) & (b)—

Year.	Rural roads.			Rural water-supply.		
	Amount provided.	Amount lapsed.	Amount surrendered.	Amount provided.	Amount lapsed.	Amount surrendered.
	LAKHS.	RS.	RS.	LAKHS.	RS.	RS.
1920-21 ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
to						
1924-25 ..						
1925-26 ..	6.25	1,66,254	..	6.25	2,71,333	..
1926-27 ..	6.25	1,08,645	3,99,746	6.25	1,01,852	3,10,667

(c) The amounts which lapsed in 1925-26 and 1926-27 were re-allotted in 1926-27 and 1927-28 respectively.

(d) Rs. 10,64,610 under Roads and Rs. 2,90,570 under Water-supply. It is proposed to move a demand for a supplementary grant of Rs. 8 lakhs for roads and Rs. 6.50 lakhs for water-supply.

*Bifurcation of the Kistna District Board.*

625 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Kistna District Board was bifurcated; if so, when;



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(b) whether the President of one of the bifurcated boards was nominated; and

(c) whether the President's seat of the other was thrown open for election?

A.—(a) Yes. With effect from 9th May 1927.

(b) & (c) Yes.

*Buildings for the District Board, East Godavari.*

626 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the District Board, East Godavari, has any building of its own for the location of its office and for holding meetings of the board;

(b) whether the finances of the board permit it to have a building of its own; and

(c) if not, whether the Government will give the board any grant to enable them to have a building of their own?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) Yes.

(c) Such grants are not given.

**Village Panchayats**

*The number of village panchayats in the Presidency.*

627 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of panchayats that are working in this Province; and

(b) how many are there for each district and in what villages?

A.—(a) & (b) Two thousand four hundred and twenty-two panchayats were constituted up to 31st August 1927, as shown in the appended statement.<sup>a</sup> The Government have no definite information as to the number of panchayats that are actually working in each district nor is information readily available as to the villages in which panchayats have been formed.

**Agriculture**

*Schools attached to agricultural farms in the Madras Presidency.*

628 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the cost of each of the schools attached to Anakapalle farm and to Taliparamba farm;

(b) the number of students in each of the above schools;

(c) how many agricultural farms there are in this Presidency at which agricultural schools can be established;

(d) whether knowledge of English is necessary for students attending these schools;

(e) the total cost for establishing agricultural schools at farms where there are none previously?

<sup>a</sup> Vide Appendix XX on page 152 infra.

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A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) On 30th June 1927 there were 17 students at Taliparamba. The Government have not the necessary information regarding Anakapalle.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) No.

(e) The cost depends on several considerations and would vary with the locality.

*Export of fertilizers to foreign countries.*

629 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the quantity and the nature of fertilizers that are being exported to foreign countries;

(b) the value of such fertilizers;

(c) whether there is any duty to be paid before they can be exported; and

(d) with regard to recommendations made by this Government to the Central Government on the question of imposing restrictions on the export of manures made in 1924, whether any reply has been received by this Government; if so, whether it will be placed on the table of this House?

A.—(a) & (b)

	Quantity in tons.	Value in RS.
Bones and bonemeal ...	6,566	6,37,935
Groundnut oil cake ...	14,985	15,96,989
Castor oil cake ...	1,212	1,10,931
Rape and sesamum oil cake...	18,261	25,56,483
Other oil cakes (omitting coconut cake) ...	349	40,671
Fish manure ...	1,093	1,37,399
Fish guano ...	5,054	6,84,137
Horns ...	1,072	4,43,624
Other kinds of manure ...	301	36,937

(c) No.

(d) A reply has been received. The Government are unable to place it on the table of the House.

**Buildings**

*The percentage of interest derived from the capital investment made on buildings.*

630 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the percentage of interest derived from the capital investment made on buildings after deducting the cost of repairs; and

(b) whether any part of the amount invested on buildings is from borrowed funds; if so, what percentage of interest is generally paid on these amounts?



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- A.—(a) The net interest for 1924–25 worked out to 1.96 per cent.  
 (b) Yes—in some years—the rates of interest were 6 per cent in 1923–24 and  $5\frac{3}{4}$  per cent in 1924–25.

*Proposed transfer of the Subdivisional Officer's office from Nidadavole to Kovvur.*

631 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is contemplated to transfer the Subdivisional Officer's office from Nidadavole to Kovvur;  
 (b) whether Kovvur is at the eastern extremity of the subdivision;  
 (c) whether Nidadavole is more or less a central place; and  
 (d) whether the Government propose to locate all the offices in the subdivision, such as Taluk Cutcherry, Munsif's Court, etc., at Nidadavole?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Hardly.

(c) Nidadavole is only about ten miles south of Kovvur.

(d) It is not proposed to move the taluk cutcherry from Kovvur. The location of District Munsifs' Courts rests with the High Court. If the hon. Member has any other offices in view he should put separate questions.

### Industries

*Expenditure incurred by the Madras Government in connexion with the British Empire Exhibition.*

632 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the total cost incurred by the Government as a result of their taking part in the British Empire Exhibition which terminated on the 15th February 1925; and

(b) how much of the above expenditure was incurred after this honourable House had expressed its disapproval of it?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 228, Development, dated 17th February 1926, which has been laid on the table of the House.

(b) No expenditure not included in the liabilities to which the Government had been committed prior to the passing of the resolution was incurred.

*Location of an Industrial school on the West Coast.*

633 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether a suitable centre for locating the Industrial school on the West Coast has been selected;

(b) the nature of the industries that are intended to be taught there; and

(c) when it is intended to open this school?

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A.—As stated in answer to question No. 254 on the 27th August 1927, the question of opening an industrial school at Calicut is under consideration.

*Statement regarding the working of the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut.*

634 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with regard to Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut—

(a) the reasons for huge profits in 1917-18 and 1918-19—58.1 and 52.6 per cent respectively;

(b) the reasons for small profits in 1919-20 and 1924-25—6.3 and .2 per cent respectively;

(c) whether the business ended in loss in 1920-21, 1922-23 and 1923-24;

(d) if so, what the percentage of loss is;

(e) what the total percentage of loss or gain is; and

(f) what the Government propose to do with this concern after 31st March 1929?

A.—(a) to (d) A statement showing the profit and loss account of the Kerala Soap Institute from 1917-18 up to date is appended.

(e) The total percentage of profit is 14.

(f) The future of the Institute will be examined at the end of 1928-29 with reference to the results of its working until that date.

*Soap manufacture in the Madras Presidency.*

635 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the quantity of soaps imported into this Presidency for 1925-26;

(b) the quantity of soaps produced by Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, in 1925-26;

(c) the quantity of soap, if any, manufactured by others in this Province; and

(d) whether the Government intend to start other institute to manufacture soap to meet the demand?

A.—(a) 36,533 cwt.

(b) 9,179 cwt.

(c) No statistics are available; but it is believed the quantity produced by private persons might be about 10,000 cwt.

(d) No.

## Registration

*Opening of a Sub-Registrar's office at Tanippadi.*

636 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the people of Tanippadi and surrounding villages have petitioned Government for opening a sub-registrar's office at Tanippadi as they at present have to go to Chengam which is more than thirty miles distant from their villages;

\* Vide Appendix XXI on page 153 infra.



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(b) whether it is a fact that there is now a proposal to open a sub-registrar's office at Tandrapmet, Tiruvannamalai taluk, North Arcot district;

(c) whether it is a fact that Tandrapmet is situated at a distance of only ten miles from Tiruvannamalai, and is therefore within easy reach of the Sub-Registrar's office at Tiruvannamalai;

(d) whether it is a fact that Mothakkal and Attipadi villages in Chekkadi area are at more than twenty miles distance from Tandrapmet;

(e) whether Government are aware that the people of these villages will have to cross with difficulty the rivers Pennar and Panbaiyar to get to Tandrapmet;

(f) whether the Government are aware that Tanippadi is in a central position to villages in the Chekkadi area and almost equidistant from all villages to be served by the newly proposed Sub-Registrar's office; and

(g) whether Government propose to have the office located at Tanippadi and not at Tandrapmet?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (g) There is no proposal at present before the Government to open a sub-registrar's office at Tandrapmet.

(c) to (f) The Government have no information.

*Reduction of the registration fees, search fees, etc., in the Registration Department.*

637 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has considered the question of reducing the registration fees, search fees and visiting fees to the scale of fees obtained before the last increase; and

(b) if so, what is the result of such consideration?

A.—(a) & (b) Search fees were not enhanced with the general increase of registration fees and the old rates still continue. The question of reducing the registration fees and the fees for private attendance is under consideration.

**Religious and Charitable Endowments**

*Audit of the accounts of temples and mutts.*

638 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the appointment of 22 auditors to audit the accounts of temples and mutts under the control of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board was made after invitation in the open and public manner, of applications from candidates possessing requisite qualifications; and, if not, why such an advertisement could not be made;

(b) whether the Government have laid down any rules or principles according to which selections of auditors should be made; if so, what they are and whether all the auditors appointed satisfy all such conditions;

(c) whether it is the intention of the Government that the auditors appointed on 2nd April 1927 should have the unconditional right to audit the accounts of temples and mutts for an unlimited number of years; if not, for how many years they have been appointed; and

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(d) whether the Government consider that the number of auditors appointed is sufficient to cope with the work of annual auditing of the accounts of all the temples and mutts under the control of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board, and if not, whether the Government propose to invite applications from qualified auditors for the appointment of additional auditors required?

A.—(a) The Government have approved a list of auditors, on the recommendation of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board. Formal appointments will be made from the approved list under section 45 (2) of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926, on receipt of proposals from the Hindu Religious Endowments Board and the temple committees.

(b) No rules or principles have been laid down. The auditors in the approved list are all certified auditors.

(c) The period of appointment will be considered in each case when the appointment is made under section 45 (2) of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926.

(d) The Government have not yet had occasion to consider the adequacy or otherwise of the number of auditors in the approved list. The list is not final. It is open to certified auditors to apply to the Government through the President, Hindu Religious Endowments Board, for inclusion in the approved list.

*Introduction of an amending Bill to the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1927.*

639 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether a committee was formed for going into the question of amendments to the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1927;

(b) whether the members of the Congress Party refused to accept any nominations on this committee on the ground that the Council should be permitted to elect such members;

(c) whether the above committee has met and commenced the work; and

(d) when the Government are likely to introduce the amending Bill in the House?

A.—(a) & (c) No. A conference on the matter of amendments of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act was held on the 11th and 12th July.

(b) No. The hon. Member seems to be confusing the Conference with the Advisory Committee.

(d) As soon as possible.

*Committee of the Meenakshi Sundareswarar Devasthanam.*

640 Q.—MR. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR: With reference to the answer made in the Legislative Council on 24th August 1927 to my question No. 97, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether before passing G.O. No. 350, L. & M., dated 29th January 1927, modifying the scheme decree governing the Meenakshi Sundareswarar



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Devastanam, the Government consulted the Advocate-General as to their competency to vary the strength of the committee of that Devastanam, and if not, whether they will now consult him; and

(b) whether they are prepared to reduce the strength of the committee to five or take the necessary action under section 57 (4) of Madras Act II of 1927?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (a) of question No. 97 on 24th August 1927.

(b) No.

*Muhammadian Religious Endowments and the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.*

641 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOILAPALLI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Government propose to bring Muhammadian Religious Endowments also under the Hindu Religious Endowments Act?

A.—There is no such proposal.

**Veterinary**

*Places for opening the new veterinary hospitals.*

642 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the places for opening the new veterinary hospitals for East Godavari have been fixed; and

(b) if so, which they are?

A.—(a) & (b) The Veterinary Adviser's proposals to open twelve new dispensaries including one at Peddapur have been received and are under consideration.

**Excise**

*Introduction of prohibition in Northern Circars by leasing arrack shops.*

643 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether he will carry on experiments of introducing prohibition by leasing arrack shops in certain taluks in Northern Circars as he is doing in some taluks in the South; and

(b) if not, why not?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The closure of all arrack shops in certain taluks of Tanjore, Ramnād, Tinnevely and Salem districts is still in an experimental stage and the Government consider it premature to extend the experiment to any other areas at present.

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*Corruption in the Excise Department.*

644 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention is drawn to the resolutions passed by 'The Tappers Conference' held at Mummidivaram, Amalapuram taluk, East Godavari, on 9th March 1927;

(b) whether any enquiry has been held into the growing corruption in the Excise Department complained of by the Conference in Resolution No. 5; and

(c) if so, what the result of such enquiry is?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) & (c) The Commissioner of Excise examined the resolution referred to and found that the allegation of growing corruption was too general in nature to enable him to take any specific action on it.

*Launching of prosecutions against the tappers by the Excise Department.*

645 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has made any enquiry into the question of launching false prosecutions against the tappers by the Excise Department referred to in Resolution No. 6 of the Mummidivaram Tappers Conference;

(b) if so, with what result;

(c) if the answer to question (b) is in the negative, whether Government will make the enquiry now and place the report on the Editors' Table when received; and

(d) whether the other grievances regarding which resolutions were passed by the Mummidivaram Conference will be enquired into and remedied?

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) The representations of the tappers referred to were examined by the Commissioner of Excise and the result was communicated by him to the President of the Conference.

*Sale of opium in Madura.*

646 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the total sale-proceeds of opium for each district of the Presidency for the official year 1926-27 and the quarter commencing from 1st April 1927 to 30th June 1927 separately;

(b) the number of licensed vendors, licensed dealers and licensed chemists for each district of the Presidency for the official year 1926-27 and 1927-28;

(c) the total quantity of opium issued from taluk cutcheries of each district of the Presidency for (i) the official year 1926-27 and (ii) for the period from 1st April 1927 to 31st August 1927;



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(d) the quantity of opium sold in the municipality of Madura for the last five official years 1922-23, 1923-24, 1924-25, 1925-26, 1926-27 ;

(e) whether the Government are aware of cases of unlicensed possession and sale in the public shops of Madura of laghiums containing opium, the opium used in the preparation of such laghiums being illicit and the sale of such laghium preparations being made a cloak for illicit dealings ; and

(f) the number of shops in Madura openly selling laghiums with board labelled " Manmatha Chintamani laghium " or other equivalent names ?

A.—(a), (b), (c), (d) & (f) The Government have not the information asked for.

(e) The Government have been informed that some shops in Madura are selling certain kinds of laghiums containing opium. The matter is being investigated.

*Suspension of the resolution of the Municipal Council, Tiruvannamalai.*

647 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state with regard to question No. 707 (a), dated 30th March 1927—

(a) whether the Municipal Council, Tiruvannamalai, has shown cause as to why the Collector's order suspending the Council's resolution should not be made to continue in force permanently ; if so, what is the explanation given ; and

(b) what action has been taken in the matter ?

A.—(a) Yes.

The Council did not offer any explanation, but merely confirmed its previous resolutions in the matter.

(b) In exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 36 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government have directed that the Collector's order suspending the resolutions of the Council shall continue in force permanently.

**Fisheries**

*Improvement of the industry of fisheries.*

648 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what the various proposals are for improving the possibilities of the industry of fisheries as made by the Director of Industries (Reference—Question No. 321, dated 16th March 1927) ;

(b) whether the Government have accepted these proposals ;

(c) what the improvements are as regards the industry of fisheries with regard to East Godavari ;

(d) what the cost of the proposed improvements is ; and

(e) whether the amount is provided in the budget for the current year ?

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A.—(a) The proposals include—

- (i) the establishment of a Marine Aquarium and a Marine Fisheries station for the Circars at Vizagapatam ;
  - (ii) the stocking of tanks and channels with new and improved varieties of food fish in the Ganjam district ;
  - (iii) the establishment of a fish farm at Sonapur for the culture of oysters and backwater fish ;
  - (iv) the investigation of the possibilities of developing sea fishing off the coast of Northern Circars ;
  - (v) investigation of the possibilities of fish-breeding on a large scale in the Agencies.
- (b) Not yet.
- (c) (i) The investigation of prawn fishery in the Collair lake.  
 (ii) The protection and development of the hilsa fishery in the Kistna and Godavari rivers.
- (d) No definite forecast of estimate has yet been made by the Director of Fisheries.
- (e) The answer is in the negative.

### Medical

*Decrease in the strength of the Medical College.*

649 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state the number of pupils studying in each class of each of the medical schools in the Presidency for the last five years and the reasons for the decrease or increase of the number ?

A.—A statement showing the number of pupils in each class in each of the Government Medical Schools in the Presidency during the last five years is laid on the table.\* There has been a gradual decrease in the strength of the schools except the Madura Medical School and the Medical School for Women at Madras. This is mainly attributed to—

- (1) the abolition of stipends,
- (2) the diminished chances of employment under the Government owing to the gradual reduction of the cadre of sub-assistant surgeons, and
- (3) the restriction of admission to students who have taken up science subjects in the School Final examination.

*Rural dispensaries in the East Godavari district.*

650 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of rural dispensaries in East Godavari till the end of last year ;
- (b) whether any more will be started this year ; and
- (c) if so, how many ?

\* Vide Appendix XXII on page 154 infra.



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A.—(a) Twenty rural dispensaries had actually been opened in the district up to January 1927, fourteen of which are subsidized by the Government.

(b) & (c) It is open to the Pithapuram taluk board to institute one more rural dispensary under the Government scheme. There is nothing to prevent this and the remaining taluk boards of the district from opening other dispensaries from their own funds. It is not known whether they intend to do so.

*Opening of Dermatological clinics in the headquarter hospitals of Tanjore, Madura, etc.*

651 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether Dermatological clinics have been opened in the headquarter hospitals of (1) Tanjore, (2) Madura, (3) Vizagapatam, (4) Coimbatore and (5) Guntur?

A.—Dermatological clinics for both in and out-patients have been opened in the headquarter hospitals at Tanjore and Coimbatore. A Dermatological clinic for out-patients has been opened in the Headquarter Hospital, Madura. Similar clinics have not yet been opened at Guntur and Vizagapatam.

*Indian Medical Service officers in service in the Presidency.*

652 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the information called for from the Surgeon-General with reference to question No. 714, answered on 31st March 1927, regarding Indian Medical Service officers in service in the Presidency, has now been received; and

(b) if so, to place it on the table?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A statement is placed on the table.

*Abolition of fees for the Wasserman's test.*

653 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state with reference to answer given to question No. 715, answered on 31st March 1927, regarding the fee of Rs. 32 charged for Wasserman test for syphilis—

(a) whether the Government of India have been addressed with regard to abolition or reduction; and

(b) if not, whether this Government is going to make any representation on the subject?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The question is engaging the attention of the Government.

\* Vide Appendix XXIII on page 154 infra.

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*Memorial from the compounders regarding their pay and prospects.*

654 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any memorials were received from compounders praying for improvement of their pay and prospects;

(b) whether it is contemplated to grant any of their requests; and

(c) if so, which of them?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The Government have declined to comply with any of the requests put forward by the memorialists.

*Adoption of methods for the improvement of Indian Medicine.*

655 Q.—MR. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the pamphlet published by Dr. A. Lakshmiipathi, B.A., M.B. & C.M., Bhishakratna of Madras, regarding the progress of Indian Medicine in the United Provinces; and

(b) whether the Government contemplate to adopt any of the methods introduced by the United Provinces Government for the improvement of Indian Medicine?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The Government have decided that the Principal of the Government School of Indian Medicine should proceed to the United Provinces to examine and report on the action being taken there to encourage and develop the indigenous systems of medicine. On receipt of the Principal's report on the subject, the question of adopting any of the methods employed in the United Provinces will be considered.

*Muhammadian and depressed classes students admitted in the Medical College during the past five years.*

656 Q.—MR. SYED TAJUDIN: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to call for, from the Surgeon-General, a list of Muhammadian and the depressed classes candidates admitted into the Madras Medical College during the past five years ending with 31st July 1927?

A.—A list<sup>a</sup> obtained from the Surgeon-General is laid on the table.

## Public Health

*Treatment of lepers in Tirumani Leper Settlement.*

657 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether complaints have reached Government about the harsh treatment of lepers in the Tirumani Settlement for lepers by the present Superintendent;

(b) whether a telegram was received by the hon. the Minister about "a great strike rations reduced" in June last;

<sup>a</sup> Vide Appendix XXIV on page 156 infra.



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(c) whether on or about 14th June 1927 it was decided by the Superintendent to reduce rations of rice, if so, to how many of the lepers, by how much, and for what reasons;

(d) whether there was an hunger strike among the lepers since June last and if so, under what circumstances;

(e) what is the system of rations to the lepers adopted in the settlement, and whether abuses have been found in the distribution of the rations and if so what;

(f) what is the number of lepers admitted into the settlement during the last six months, how many were waiting for admission last month, how many left on their own accord and how many were dismissed, and under what circumstances and for what reasons;

(g) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that harsh treatment is the cause of a large number of patients leaving the settlement; if not, what has been found to be the cause thereof; and

(h) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to keep the patients within contented?

A.—(a) A complaint was received by the Government from a leper alleging harsh treatment on the part of the Superintendent of the settlement.

(b) Yes.

(c) Partly in the interests of discipline and partly because the allowance was excessive, the Superintendent ordered a reduction for two days in the rations of 25 men from the ordinary allowance of 24 oz. to 20 oz.

(d) The lepers refused to accept rations for about half an hour.

(e) The lepers are each given a prescribed quantity of raw rations and they cook their own food. The only abuse discovered was that the lepers were selling part of their rations.

(f) The number of lepers admitted into the settlement during the six months, February to August, was as follows:—

February	...	...	...	...	66
March	...	...	...	...	89
April	...	...	...	...	44
May	...	...	...	...	64
June	...	...	...	...	44
July	...	...	...	...	32
Total					339

There was no one waiting for admission in July 1927. The number of persons discharged at their own wish during the last six months was—

February	...	...	...	...	41
March	...	...	...	...	55
April	...	...	...	...	34
May	...	...	...	...	51
June	...	...	...	...	22
July	..	...	...	...	28
Total					231

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The number of lepers discharged or dismissed during this year were five, four for selling rice to villagers and one for beating a small boy who was suffering from tuberculosis as well as leprosy.

(g) & (h) No. Two hundred and seventy-seven lepers left the settlement from January to August 1927, compared with 502 in the same period in 1926.

[Note.—An asterisk (\*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

## II

### LUNCH INTERVAL ON FRIDAYS.

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ It will be remembered that on the 27th August last, a Muslim Member of this Council objected to the allotment of Fridays for non-official work on the ground that it would be inconvenient for the Muhammadan Members of this Council and that I then suggested that if the Muhammadan Members of the Council desired it, the House might have no objection to an adjournment of the Council on Fridays at 1 o'clock instead of at 1-30 p.m. as usual. The hon. Member, Mr. Basheer Ahmad, has since addressed a letter to me suggesting that it would be convenient to the Muslim Members of the Council if the House can be adjourned on Fridays between 12-30 and 2-30 p.m. and that if the Council so desires, it may, to compensate for the time lost, continue its sittings in the evening till 6 p.m. If this has the approval of the Members of the House generally, I have no objection to adjourn the Council on Fridays at 12-30 p.m. instead of at 1-30 p.m. and to continue the afternoon sittings till 6 p.m. on those days. I should like to hear the views of the leaders of parties on the matter.”

12 noon.

\* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ So far as the Government are concerned, I would ask your permission, Sir, to defer submitting my remarks on this point till to-morrow.”

\* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ I have no objection to the suggestion made by Mr. Basheer Ahmad.”

\* The RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Sir, we have no objection to the House being adjourned on Fridays at 12-30 p.m. But we are not in favour of the House sitting after 5 p.m.”

## III

### ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* COLLECTIONS FOR THE POLICE SPORTS DURING HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO SOUTH KANARA.

\* Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“ With your permission, Sir, I beg leave to move the adjournment motion which stands in my name as follows :—

*‘ That the business of this Council be adjourned for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the excessive and improper collections of money by the police from the people of the district of South Kanara for the police sports at Mangalore on the occasion of His Excellency the Governor's visit to the district. ’ ”*

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ I second the motion.”



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\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Before I come to the conclusion whether the motion is in order or not, I wish to hear from the hon. Member who has moved this motion what he has to say as to the urgency of it."

\* Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" Yes, Sir, the chief urgency in this case arises as follows :—The police force at Mangalore from the police constable upward to the Inspector of Police has collected various sums of money from the people of the district and to the best of my information, the amount so collected ranges over Rs. 9,000. The importance lies in this way ; they have collected the money from people who are concerned in criminal cases pending before the courts. Therefore it is quite necessary that some urgent steps should be taken at once to see that the administration of justice in the district in the detection of crimes does not miscarry or suffer. That seems to be the main ground and as far as I am aware, the collections in the mufassal were going on till recently because the sports were held only four or five days back. The first ground is the most important, namely, that all persons who have been holding gun licences and all those who are concerned in criminal cases have been asked to contribute for the police sports and naturally it cannot be expected that the detection of crimes or administration of justice in those cases would be properly carried on. That is the importance and the urgency for this motion."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does the Government propose to say anything regarding the urgency of this motion ?"

\* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I submit, Sir, that the matter is no longer urgent. His Excellency's visit is over and I have ascertained that the Deputy Inspector-General of Police is enquiring into the allegations that improper collections were made. I could give no further information than that."

\* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" From what I understand the idea of the Mover seems to be that directions should be given to the police force at Mangalore for the future. If that is the case, such a matter can be brought before the Council in the shape of a resolution. It does not require to be brought in the form of a motion for adjournment to discuss a matter of urgent public importance. It may be said that the matter referred to in the motion is of a recent occurrence ; but I submit that it cannot be said to be urgent unless you are satisfied that any steps which should be taken by the Government should be taken immediately and that allowing the matter to be brought up before the Council in the form of a resolution would really make it futile. From this point of view I submit that such a motion ought not to be brought in the form of an adjournment motion. In view of the information given by the hon. the Law Member, I submit that it cannot be said to be an urgent matter within the meaning of the rule, because, as I have submitted, there is no reason to suppose that any steps that have to be taken by the Government ought to be taken immediately, nor is the matter of such a nature that if it is brought up before the Council in the form of a resolution it would defeat the very purpose of the motion."

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am much obliged to the Advocate-General for the canons of interpretation he has sought to lay down in regard to the interpretation and the meaning of the phrase ' urgent matter of public importance ' found in the rule under which such motions can be brought

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forward. If I understand him aright, he states that there must be something especially in matters of this kind which form the subject matter of such adjournment motions, for immediate action on the part of the Government in order to prevent the continuing of that wrong—I take it what he meant was future wrong—. He shakes his head . . . .”

\* MR. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—“My contention was that future wrong might as well be corrected by motions brought forward before the House in the form of resolutions, and that this matter is not of such an urgent nature as to necessitate an adjournment motion.”

\* MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—“I suggest that this matter is urgent in this sense : here the allegation is—I say nothing as to the truth or untruth of those allegations and much will depend upon the results of the enquiry that we are asking for—that responsible officers of the Government have received subscriptions from the public by intimidation and undue influence, from people against whom criminal cases are pending in the courts, in order to organize sports or something else in connexion with the Governor's visit. The urgency comes in this way : there are similar Government servants employed in other districts. There are similar events for which very likely through these police servants or their other subordinate servants Government may take similar steps for extracting subscriptions from the citizens of these districts. Now I submit that it is the clear and immediate duty of the Government, to satisfy themselves as to whether such occurrences have occurred in particular districts or not, and to put an end to them as early as possible, instead of waiting for similar wrongs to occur in each district and each time an adjournment motion being brought forward on the floor of this House.

“Only one word more and I have finished. These words ‘urgency’ and ‘public importance’ have always given some trouble to Speakers of the House of Commons and Presidents of the Legislatures in India. Generally the Speakers of the House of Commons leave the question of urgency and public importance to the decision of the House. If in the House of Commons 40 Members get up in support of a certain motion and if in this House 20 Members get up in their places, I submit *prima facie* that the matter is both urgent and of public importance. Unless therefore it appears to you on the face of the motion that it is obviously very frivolous and very trifling and far aside the purpose of the motion, I would beg of you to hold that such a motion is of an urgent nature, because similar wrongs are likely to be perpetrated in other districts. Even in the very district in which it is alleged that such wrongs have been committed, I submit it should be open to the Government now to tell their subordinates to refund the money to the people, or to make suitable reparation or to take steps to punish those people who have extracted money from the people. As regards resolutions, my hon. Friend the Advocate-General knows, as well as I do, that they may never pass through the ballot. The fact that in the contingent future a resolution may come in the ballot cannot really keep back this motion. If a motion has been ballotted it has a reasonable chance of being discussed in this House. But to say that simply because you can bring up a matter in the form of a resolution and therefore you cannot move an adjournment of the House, especially when no adjournment motion can be made, on any subject except those on which you



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can bring forward a resolution before this House, does not stand to reason; and unless we are speaking on a theoretical basis, I submit there can be no subject justifying an adjournment motion of this kind. I presume that we have got to prove a *prima facie* case; and in this case I submit in all humility we have attempted to satisfy you, Mr. President, that there is a *prima facie* case for urgent action on the part of the Government to make reparation in the South Kanara district or to punish the culprits and to prevent a recurrence of such action in other districts. I therefore submit that the motion may be allowed, rather than accept the view of the Advocate-General, that the Government need not take any action in the matter now, pending the possible disposal of a possible resolution at some possible future sitting of the Council."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It was said by the hon. Member, Mr. Karant that collections have already been made. Of course he also said in the course of his speech that collections were still being made some four or five days back, but it does not appear in the motion which is presented to me. Though I am quite reluctant to give a general ruling that motions of this kind are not urgent, I think that in this particular case there is no urgency and therefore I cannot allow this motion."

\* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Under Standing Order 20, I wish to move for the adjournment of the House. . . ."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Has the hon. Member obtained my consent to move his motion? I would construe that obtaining the consent of the President means obtaining his consent before he takes the Chair."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" I will move it to-morrow." (Laughter.)

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" No such notice need be given."

#### IV

ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The hon. the President announced that the undermentioned Act which was passed by the Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the date noted against it :—

The Madras Local Authorities Entertainments	30th June
Tax Act, 1926.	1926.

#### V

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

(1)

The Secretary laid on the table a statement<sup>a</sup> of resolutions passed by the Madras Legislative Council during the last session and the action taken thereon by the Government.

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(2)

The Secretary laid on the table copies of the following Government Orders :—

(1) G.O. No. 2157, <sup>a</sup> Law (General), dated 4th July 1925, passing orders on the recommendations of the Jail Industries Committee.

(2) G.O. No. 1138, <sup>b</sup> Development, dated 26th July 1927, passing orders on the audit report of the amended accounts of the Nilambur Valley Forests up to 31st March 1925.

(3) G.O. No. 1139, <sup>b</sup> Development, dated 26th July 1927, recording the audit report of the Nilambur Forests for 1925-26.

(4) G.O. No. 1329, <sup>c</sup> Development, dated 26th August 1927, issuing rules under sections 19 (a), 19 (b), (7) and (13) of the State Aid to Industries Act.

(3)

The Secretary laid on the table copies <sup>d</sup> of the first, second and third meetings of the Finance Committee for 1927-28 held on 19th, 22nd and 24th August 1927, respectively.

## VI

### DEMAND FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1927-28.

#### Grant II.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Does the hon. Member, the Leader of the Opposition, propose to move his motion before the demand for supplementary grant is moved or after it is moved ? ”

\* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ After the demand is moved.”

\* The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I do not propose to move that grant now.”

\* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ I am rather surprised, Sir. With your permission, I desire to make mention of one or two things in connexion with the withdrawal of this demand.”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I do not think that the withdrawal of a motion can be made the subject of a debate.”

\* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ The thing has once been debated upon and I am surprised that the Minister must have thought fit to withdraw his motion.”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I hope the hon. the Leader of the Opposition will take some other opportunity to express his surprise.”

The motion was deemed to have been withdrawn.

<sup>a</sup> Printed and circulated separately.

<sup>b</sup> Placed on the Editors' Table.

<sup>c</sup> Published in *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated August 1927.

<sup>d</sup> Printed separately.

<sup>e</sup> On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor the following demand for supplementary grant will be moved :—

GRANT II . . . . . The hon. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR Avargal will move that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 7,300 under “ Grant II—Excise department—Transferred ” for strengthening the supervising staff of the Excise department.



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*Grant VI.*12-15  
p.m.

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move that—

*'the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 68,000 under "Grant VI.—Irrigation—Civil officers" for extra expenditure on Minor Irrigation works.'*"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I second it."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that 'the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 68,000 under "Grant VI.—Irrigation—Civil officers" for extra expenditure on Minor Irrigation Works.'

" May I know what is the nature of the information which the hon. Member, Mr. K. V. R. Swami Nayudu wants by the motion which he has given notice of ?"<sup>a</sup>

## VII

## DILATORY MOTION FOR THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE CONSIDERATION OF SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

\* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Sir, I have given notice of an adjournment motion.

" I move that—

*'the supplementary demands be postponed pending the announcement, by the Government, of the policy in regard to prohibition and the remitted provincial contribution and the discussion of the same by the House.'*

" Sir, from time to time we have been informed that the amount released by the remission of the provincial contribution will be utilized and is being utilized for nation-building departments. As long as the instalments of remission were small in amount, they were appropriated under various heads, often to cover anticipated deficits in the budget."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" May I request my hon. Friend to speak a little louder ?"

\* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" A large sum has now been released by the Government of India for the benefit of the provincial finances. It seems to me to be necessary that the Government of Madras should consult this House with regard to the utilization of that large sum. Expecting that the remission will be used to cover any loss of revenue under Excise owing to the introduction of prohibition, we should see now that the whole amount is not frittered or dissipated by granting the supplementary demands which have been placed before the House. Because, if attempts are made by this House to introduce prohibition effectively and in action, the usual answer will be given by the Government that there is no money to cover the loss of revenue and that unless the country and the House are prepared for additional taxation, that policy could not be given effect to. It seems to me that the Government of Madras are playing with the sentiments and feelings of this House. I desire that the Government should lay down before this House a

<sup>a</sup> Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 68,000 for extra expenditure  
on Minor Irrigation Works by .. ..  
(For eliciting information.)

RS.

100

DILATORY MOTION FOR THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE CONSIDERATION OF 105  
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definite policy as to how they are going to utilize the remission of the provincial contribution and then the House will be in a position to know to what departments—nation-building, or others—this money will be given. From the supplementary demands that have been given notice of, I find that the amount intended to be appropriated under various heads comes to Rs. 44 lakhs. There is no knowing how the rest of the amount is going to be utilized. I therefore think that, unless we know definitely what the Government propose to do and unless they take the opinion of the House in the matter of the division of this large sum of money, we ought not to vote for these supplementary demands.”

\* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“Sir, I have very great pleasure in seconding this motion. After all, what we are asking by this motion is the postponement of the consideration of these supplementary demands. We should look into the history of this question for the last six or seven years. It was said in answer to some questions put by me this morning that the whole money would be spent either for wiping off deficits in the budget passed last March or for the purposes mentioned in the supplementary demands now before us. In spite of the technical words used that only a portion of the provincial contribution has been wiped off temporarily, we know as a matter of fact that the whole of 3½ crores has been wiped off. We must look into the question how the amounts already released were utilized. Taking the budget estimates for the five years after 1920, I find that there has been an increase of 2½ crores in the expenditure and out of this a sum of Rs. 1½ crores is taken up by additions to establishments. During this period of five or six years, resolutions have been passed asking the Government to curtail both the number and the salary of the highly-paid Government servants. That has not been done at all. Over and over again we have been asking for grants not for the purposes now mentioned by the Government, but for various other purposes. Thus, we want to spend more money upon elementary education, prohibition and such other matters. The Government have been ignoring all our demands and saying that they would attend to these matters when the whole of the contribution is wiped off. We know that, as a matter of fact, most of the budget demands and most of the supplementary demands are not considered carefully by this House but are passed as a matter of course. When we have now to deal with this question permanently, we would be well advised in insisting upon the Government giving us some idea as to how they are going to utilize the remission year after year. These supplementary demands relate to the present year only.

“We will take a few cases, viz., stamps and court fees. In answer to questions put to-day, the Government have definitely stated that there is no question of reducing the enhanced stamp duties for the present. By the words ‘for the present’ the Government mean ‘neither for the present nor in the near future’. What was considered to be a temporary measure—increase of stamp duties—is now sought to be made permanent, and the Government have stated more than once to-day that they have no idea of reducing the duties. In answer to a question to-day it was clearly stated that the Government have decided to wipe off practically the whole of the remitted provincial contribution by these supplementary demands. If there is anything good to be done in the near future, there will be no money unless it is raised by way of additional taxation. What then is the meaning of the



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hon. Minister saying that the matter of reducing registration fees is under consideration? If the Government are going to decide that the registration fees should be reduced, are they going to have additional taxation or are they going to have any retrenchment?

"Then with regard to the question of court fees, the Government seem to have recommended certain amendments to the Government of India. We are not in a position to know exactly what the recommendations of this Government are, and if the recommendations are in favour of reduction, what that reduction will come to, and where they will find the money. Will there be increased taxation? These are matters which must be carefully considered both by the Government and by this House, one taking the other into its confidence.

"We know what the budget means. The Government want to incur the maximum expenditure. We have no right to suggest increased expenditure on certain items. The Government say that they have given effect to the cuts in the budget demands carried by this House at the time of the last budget. In each case, the policy of the Government was discussed. We know that those motions were only token motions and our object was not to actually reduce Rs. 100 from a sum of Rs. 17 crores. If I may use strong language, the Government have been unfair in telling us, in answer to a number of questions, that they have given effect to the recommendations of this Council at the time of the budget by the reduction of Rs. 100, forgetting the fact that the motions were only token ones. The Government should have stated 'we do not agree to the policy enunciated by the House when a token motion was carried.' A sum of Rs. 100 was reduced by the Council from the allotment for the Excise Commissioner's establishment and the Government merely effected that reduction as if we cared only to reduce the pay of some peon or clerk in the Excise Commissioner's office. It is most unfair that the Government should not meet us boldly and say 'we are not going to take your advice; we refuse to act up to the decision of the House.' We can pass only token motions. We know also that in a few cases we are not able to reach the grants entered at the concluding portion of the budget estimates. It has been ruled that, when supplementary grants are moved in this House, we could not go into the whole question of the policy of the Government. We can deal only with the necessity or otherwise of the particular grant moved. I anticipate your ruling Sir, to some such effect. There are thousand and one purposes in this poor country on which crores and crores can be spent. We have been appealing for reduction in the land revenue. Can two people differ on that question, including the hon. the Leader of the House who, I know, is very desirous of getting some relief to the poor rural farmers? Can he say that there will be no necessity to spend any money by way of reduction of land revenue and by way of relief to the poor land-owners, especially in this year when famine is threatening us in the central districts? Are the Government going to use any money out of the 3½ crores remitted for the relief of these poor people? Therefore, Sir, it is too much for this House and for the public at large to devour the supplementary grants to be moved one after another. They may be excellent subjects. The question is whether there are not more excellent subjects, such as land revenue, etc. If the speeches made by the Government and by the Opposition at the time when the various amending Bills relating

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to Stamp Act, Court Fees Act, etc., are read, it would be clearly understood that it was intended to cover the deficit caused by the tyrannical Government of India getting  $3\frac{1}{2}$  crores of rupees under the Meston Award. The ideas of the Government were very clear then. Therefore it is quite desirable that we should deal with this question now and that we should have a frank discussion as to how best we can spend the money. I think it is quite desirable to postpone the consideration of these items, in order to decide the question not only for this year but permanently. I have therefore very great pleasure to second this motion. I hope the Government will accept the motion."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the consideration of the supplementary demands be postponed pending the announcement, by the Government, of the policy in regard to prohibition and the remitted provincial contribution and the discussion of the same by the House."

\* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have been much surprised by this motion which appears to assume that we have just received a remission of Rs. 348 lakhs. I would point out that the first instalment of the contribution was remitted in March 1925, a sum of Rs. 126 lakhs. The House then disposed of that amount at the time of the discussion of the budget of that year. In the next year, 1926, there was a remission of Rs. 57 lakhs. The House disposed of that in addition to the first 126 lakhs of rupees in the budget of 1926-27. Again last year, the Government of India remitted a portion of the contribution. The exact figures are in the answers given this morning. Hon. Members are fully aware of what is being done. Then there was no demand for any postponement of the matter or of the consideration as to how this money should be utilized. This matter was considered at the time of the last budget also. How we can go back upon your votes and recuscitate the amounts that have already been disposed of is beyond my comprehension."

" I do not know what is the meaning underlying a motion of this nature. The remaining balance is quite a small sum, and the figures which are given in answer to the questions show that a great part of the amount has been spent in useful directions. I do not want to use the word " nation-building "; but all the same the amount has been spent in a direction which would benefit the people and the country. I do not see what good there can be in going back on those things and reconsidering what all has been disposed of during the last three years."

12-30  
p.m.

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Mr. President, Sir, the hon. the Revenue Member expressed a feeling of surprise at our motion. May I return the compliment to him and say that I am surprised at the attitude of *non possumus* taken up by him? He comes occasionally to give good advice to us when it suits him and solemnly tells us ' what are you saying, my boys? I am going to give you so many sums of money for your good, why do you reject these demands? ' That is the way in which he wants to sing a lullaby to us in all his speeches, in a way which suits him and those who think with him."

" Now, Sir, the position of our party in this matter has been made clear by the Leader in making this motion, and it is this : We cannot usefully discharge our function as elected representatives of the people in this House, by voting upon these various demands, unless we know what is the considered policy of the Government of Madras with regard to this year's supplementary budget, and more important than that, with regard to the next year's and the future years' budgets, based on the certainty now of a remitted provincial



[Mr. S. Satyamurti] . . . [18th October 1927]

contribution amounting roughly to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  crores. The figures which the hon. the Revenue Member gave in his short speech are themselves the most sorrowful arguments in favour of a reconsideration of the whole question of laying out a sound, far-seeing, financial policy for the future of this province. He said that in March 1925 we got 126 lakhs and disposed of that; in 1926 we got 57 lakhs and disposed of that; and in 1927 we have disposed already in anticipation of 70 lakhs and in our budget discussions we have voted for these grants. Why do we want to go back upon all that? That is his question. Sir, is it seriously suggested that once a budget is voted upon for one year, that that vote is not only for that year but also forecloses any further discussion or re-examination of the allotment to the various departments and a possibility of this House reversing its previous decisions and recommend to the Government, if it can, to spend the money in fresh channels or to restrict the expenditure in one department or to increase it in another department? As my hon. Friend the Member from Coimbatore pointed out in his speech, during the budget debates, we have no manner of opportunity for asking the Government to increase expenditure in one direction or another. We can at best suggest reductions; we can also make and carry token motions. But the present Madras Government has shown such sublime indifference to the token motions carried in this House, both the parties on this side voting for several of them; we are told blandly: 'We have accepted your motion and reduced the amount by Rs. 100; but as for your recommendations, they have gone to the waste paper basket'. Sir, I have read all the answers to questions given this morning, and in answer to my hon. Friend's question in regard to these token motions, the Government have consistently, uniformly and strongly stated: 'We have no use for your token motions or your views; you may pass them, the law demands that we should reduce the demand by Rs. 100; we will do that but will do nothing more'. This is practically what they have said. Therefore, Sir, we are not allowed at the budget time to increase expenditure; we are not allowed to influence the policy of the Government; and the only opportunity then which this House has of exercising its statutory right of getting a statement of policy from the Government will be this opportunity. I object very strongly to the hand-to-mouth policy pursued by this Government for the last few years, with respect to the remissions of the provincial contribution. They merely get the money and come forward with certain demands before the House and ask us to accept those demands. There is no attempt at our re-examining the whole financial basis of the budget of this province. May I suggest, in all humility, certain lines of enquiry for the hon. the Finance Member and for the hon. the Finance Secretary and his Colleagues? You will remember, Sir, that the present budget that is now functioning in this province was based originally on the revenue minus  $3\frac{1}{2}$  crores of provincial contribution to the Government of India under the Meston Award. The Justice Party started with that budget. They carried on a vigorous agitation in favour of the remission of provincial contribution, and although they did not get success at once, gradually the time has arrived when I believe that—from next year at least for a certainty—provincial contribution will be entirely wiped out. I ask my hon. Friend, the Leader of the Justice Party, whether if he were continuing as Minister now, he would be prepared to acquiesce in this hand-to-mouth policy of merely asking us now for three lakhs here and six lakhs there and asking the House to give its spray votes on this question, without re-examining the whole question. I want to remind him particularly,

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Sir, that at the time his party voted for an increase in the court fees, at the time when they voted for an increase in the stamp fees, and when his party brought forward and supported a motion for raising the registration fees, they gave a solemn undertaking to this House—I believe both the Reserved half and the Transferred half were parties to this undertaking—I have no time to refer to it, but I am sure no one will contradict me on this point—that as soon as the financial position of the province improved, the first charge on the revenues of the province would be a reduction of the fees which had been enhanced. What, shall I ask, has been the result? Are such undertakings mere scraps of paper to be thrown into the waste paper basket? Are we to be told: ‘As soon as the 3½ crores come, we will reduce the stamp fees, we will reduce the court fees and the registration fees. I am going to do all that; I will even promise to do that’, but when really the remitted contributions come, no word is said about that. Sir, I do not want to use strong language; but I may say that it amounts to placing this House in a false position. I will warn my friends most respectfully that if they do not vote for this motion, they will be faced with a *fait accompli*. The hon. the Finance Member whom I congratulate on the maiden answers that he gave this morning, quietly told us ‘The available recurring surplus comes to 44 lakhs. We have asked for nearly 35 lakhs. What balance does it leave?’ That is the game we are playing, and every time we want money, he says the lakhs have been wiped out. Then we are left only with the possibility of crying in the wilderness and getting blind policies from the Ministers who simply say they will do everything. If you refer to ‘prohibition’, they at once say ‘Oh, yes, we shall have it’; if you want to develop cottage industries, the reply comes ‘Yes, everything will be done’, and if you just remind them of education, the Education Minister at once says ‘Oh, yes, I will make every uneducated man educated next year’. But nothing is done; and that is the way in which they think they can lead us stealthily and quietly into their path.

“Then, Sir, there is a strong feeling that in this province agricultural land is most heavily taxed, and there is a demand that the first charge on the remitted contributions should be a reduction of land tax at least in the case of those who are pattadars paying Rs. 10 and less. There may be a difference of opinion on that matter, Sir; but I do venture to say, in all humility, that until you relieve the agriculturist from the perpetual state of indebtedness, in which he is to-day, until you give the small landlord an opportunity to become a prosperous landlord, in spite of Royal Commissions on Agriculture, the problem of the poverty of the masses of this country will not be adequately solved. I want the Government to consider whether, apart from the desirability or their willingness to introduce a Bill to revise the present rates of assessment, the time has not arrived for reducing the land tax throughout the province. My hon. Friend from Tinnevely, Diwan Bahadur Kumaraswami Reddiyar, has issued, I believe, a statement to the Press in which he has stated in most unambiguous terms that the land tax is very heavy in this province, that it should be reduced, and that it ought to be one of the first charges on the remitted provincial contributions.

“Next with regard to the question of Excise, Sir, my hon. Friend says the Government are taking steps to introduce prohibition; but yet nobody knows what has been done so far. This is very much like the very agile answer of my friend the Ex-Minister of the Justice Party to the European Association the other day who, when he was asked to give his views on the question



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of prohibition, said that if the Finance Committee could not find ways and means, he had no tips to offer. I am afraid, Sir, between these two god-fathers, this unfortunate orphan of prohibition would be starved. If we meant what we said both at budget time and on election platforms, we should insist upon the Government setting apart a round sum, i.e., a large sum of money for the above purposes. A time may come when we may have to submit to a tax for the purpose; but, unless the hon. the Minister wants to kill the experiment of prohibition at the very time it starts, he will make a blunder if he tries to do so with increased taxation. Therefore, this is the time to set apart some money for that purpose. Moreover, Sir, with regard to the Transferred departments also, the whole thing has to be looked into as a problem affecting the whole province. What are the demands? How are you going to spend the amount?

"I desire to say that this motion is not a dilatory motion. It has the bona fide purpose of getting from the Government an honest, frank, considered and full statement as to how they are going to revise the budget of this province, with this remitted contribution, whether they are going to reduce taxation, if so, in what direction and, if not, why not; what is the answer of the Government to the insistent demand for the reduction of land tax? What is the answer of Government for the wiping out of excise revenue; and what, in fine, is the policy of the Government with regard to the development of the various Transferred departments? I think, Sir, this House has a right to get an answer, and I think we are doing a service to the Government if only they know what is good for them; but unfortunately Governments in this country live from hand to mouth and from day to day. 'Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof' is the policy with which most Governments with which I am familiar carry on their work from day to day. They have not the time or the vision to look into the future, nor any interest can they have.

"I appeal to the Ministers particularly—they are not birds of passage who are not responsible, but they are people who are responsible to this House. Let the hon. the Chief Minister come forward and say, if he dares, that whatever Government may or may not do 'Yours is not to reason why but to vote'. Let him say so, or let him say 'Such and such is the policy of the Government' and 'we want you to vote'. Otherwise, Sir, I would request an adverse vote on these demands and a favourable vote on this motion and I appeal to the Members of the House, irrespective of parties, to tell the Government that whatever they may or may not do, they would discharge their duties as responsible custodians of the people's purse."

2-45  
m. Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I wish just to add a few words to the observations which fell from the Leader and the Deputy Leader of the Opposition. Sir, I come from a district fresh with the memory of a meeting held very recently of influential landholders, wargadars and tenants at its headquarters, viz., Mangalore, a day before His Excellency's visit to the district. The people assembled at that meeting were unanimous in their resolutions which have been communicated to the Government. Among the resolutions, one—I may say the chief one—was that there should be no more increase of land revenue and that even if there should be, the rates should be settled subject to the sanction of this House. We are already over-taxed in the matter of land revenue and we cannot bear any further increase of it. Nay, we should have a reduction of the rates as early as possible. That was the unanimous voice of all classes of people in my district. His Excellency the Governor

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[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

was kind enough to visit some of our villages and he would have realized from whose purse this revenue was coming. It is not so much from the landlord as from the cultivators of the soil. It is the poor cultivators who amidst misery, indebtedness and practical starvation contribute to the State's revenues in this direction though they are deprived of the general amenities of life such as sufficient water-supply and good medical relief. I should therefore urge with all the vigour that I can command on behalf of these poor cultivators of South Kanara that the whole body of grants now before the House be reconsidered and placed before us with a clear enunciation of the principles by which we are to be guided. It is most unfortunate—at least at the last meeting we had the demands a day before they were actually brought—that at this meeting we hardly knew what was coming before us to-day. It is only yesterday that we received a copy of the agenda paper from which some of the supplementary demands have been dropped mysteriously and others added. It is very unfair to this House that supplementary grants involving several lakhs of rupees should be given intimation of only a day before the meeting. For myself, I saw the list only this morning. I appeal to you, Sir, that this is not a fair way of treating this House. If any proof is needed for the fact that this House is impotent and hopelessly powerless, entirely in the hands of the Government, the statement before us relating to the demands for supplementary grants furnishes it. So far as we can see, there appears to be only one clear policy on the part of the Government in making their demands, and that is, the negation of any relief from the burden of taxation and refraining from doing anything substantial for the nation-building departments. I shall not deal with these points as the House will have time to do so at a later stage. But I appeal to you, Sir, that the House should be taken into confidence by the Government in shaping their policy both in the Reserved and Transferred side and not treated like a sort of mock Parliament or a sort of toy Parliament as it has come to be, but given the seriousness which is due to the various members representing the country at large."

\* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Sir, I rise to support this motion for adjournment. As I will make it clear presently, I do not do so in any spirit of embarrassing the Government in continuing their schemes but with a view to have a clear cut policy enunciated as to what should be done with the released provincial contribution. Sir, we have been a party, at any rate my party has been, to increased taxation at a time when we could not carry on the administration except with fresh resources. It was the opinion then voiced in this House that as soon as favourable opportunity arises, as soon as the contribution is remitted, it should be a first charge on the funds made available that the excess taxation must be done away with. On that point I do not think there was any difference of opinion in any portion of the House. We have had in the course of the answers to questions the statement made that, so far as the Government are concerned, they have made up their mind not to reduce the stamp duty on the ground that they do not find any necessity for it. We have absolutely no idea as to what they propose to do in the matter of court-fees. Again, this Council has passed a resolution at its previous meeting that, with a view to carrying out a policy of prohibition, a committee should be constituted for finding out the ways and means of substituting the loss of revenue consequent on such a policy. What the committee has done and what the Finance Committee has suggested, we are not in a position to know. All the same, Sir, if this



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Council should be a party to all the demands for supplementary grants which are proposed to be moved, it will commit us to a recurring expenditure—as we find it stated in the answer to question 528—of 33 lakhs and a non-recurring expenditure of 46 lakhs. That will practically wipe out the little that we have from the release of the provincial contribution. I am afraid my hon. Friend, the Leader of the House, will rise up and say: ‘You have sanctioned all these demands and you cannot hereafter propose any suggestions which would involve loss of revenue without finding out ways and means for substituting it.’ The other day there was a resolution that the General Hospital, Madras, should be remodelled at a cost of 49 lakhs. We have also passed a resolution that the pay of the village officers should be raised. It is therefore necessary on our part as well to know beforehand what claims we, as a Council, should make on the funds available and what demands made by the Government should be rejected for satisfying those claims. It is also necessary on the part of the Government to say to what extent they can give effect to our wishes. Now that the question is raised, it is necessary that the hon. Member for Government should rise up and say that he will constitute a committee to go into the general question before individual items are taken up. Of course, we have no objection to sanction such individual items as are absolutely necessary, but before we do so, the Government should constitute a committee to go into the question and decide it once for all. That will give the Council an opportunity to know where it is in dealing with the matter.”

\* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“Sir, I suppose the motion before the House is one which will find support from my hon. Colleagues. I wish just to bring to the memory of my hon. Colleagues the circumstances under which certain heavy burdens were imposed by this Council for the first time in the year 1922. At that time when my party was in power, though my party made, along with the Reserved Half of the Government, strenuous attempts to get at least a partial release of the 348 lakhs from the Government of India, the Government were unsuccessful. There was a deficit of about 106 lakhs which threatened the Government and the Council in that year. It was in those circumstances that the hon. Sir K. Srinivasa Ayyangar and the hon. Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah brought two Bills for enhancing court-fees and stamp duties. Both these gentlemen representing the Government gave a distinct assurance to this House that as soon as the provincial contribution was released, the enhanced court-fees and stamp duties would be reduced. That promise was made in the year 1922. After that, as the hon. the Leader of the House stated, in the year 1925 a sum of 126 lakhs was released. Was a portion of that made available for reduction of the enhanced fees? No. On the other hand, all the 126 lakhs was merged in the general revenues, instead of being utilized in this way. So also, later on in the year 1926, a second instalment of 57 lakhs was released. That was also merged in the general revenues of the Province. Then, this year there has been a remission of 165 lakhs, out of which 72 lakhs and odd have been included in the general finances and, as was stated this morning, there is now an attempt to take about 45 lakhs out of the remainder. The whole of this amount of 348 lakhs, with the exception of about 48 lakhs, is thus sought to be merged in the provincial finances. And I submit that the distinct promise which was made in 1922 is conveniently forgotten now. If the attempt is not made now to reduce the enhanced court-fees and stamp duty, it will not be possible hereafter to press for that reduction. And now the present

18th October 1927] [Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar]

motion is only for an adjournment. If not to-morrow, the Government may take one or two days and when this Council meets again on the 31st, they may come forward with their proposals for distributing the amount and utilising it in a more or less permanent manner. Let us know where we are and let the Government take us into their confidence. I therefore think that the motion for adjournment is a very reasonable one and there is no reason why my hon. Colleagues should not vote for it."

\* Mr. C. RAMASOMAJULU :—" Enough has been said, Mr. President, to commend this proposition for adjournment for the favourable consideration of the House. I wish to submit two or three observations without taking much of the time of the House. In our district, Sir, there are settlement operations going on. There have been several meetings of landlords, tenants and cultivators in which resolutions have been passed expressly saying that as an opportunity has arisen for giving the cultivators and the landlords the relief that they need very much—and that opportunity has now arisen by reason of the remission of the provincial contribution—the Government should afford them such relief and in the meanwhile should at least postpone their survey operations, suspend the publication of the scheme report and declare that the existing rates would continue in force until a formal enactment is passed with reference to land revenue settlement. Even that the Government have not done. They say that there is no necessity for doing so. My submission to the House is this. Land revenue is the major head and the largest contributor to the revenues of the province. And, as has been pointed out by the hon. Member for the University, the case of the pattadars below Rs. 10 has been mentioned by the Taxation Committee as very much deserving of consideration. In spite of this, no heed is paid to these representations and the Government are coming before us with a demand for a slice for this and a slice for that so that the whole sum thus released is consumed before the House thinks of affording the necessary relief to the country at large. Sir, I hold that it is a self-evident proposition that now that we have a sum of 3½ crores of rupees let off for useful expenditure, without formulating a scheme for the utilization of this amount we should not allow it to be spent in a spasmodic manner.

" Besides land revenue there is the question of excise and this morning we had a very imposing scene, an interesting exchange of expressions, the hon. Minister feeling himself in a very inconvenient position, not certain whether he was speaking from his official position or from his personal point of view. My recollection is, Sir, as Mr. Satyamurti has pointed out, that during the course of the budget discussion he clearly stated his position that the policy of the Government was really total prohibition. He side-tracked the issue to-day by saying something else. In reply to interpellations he said that Government have not come to any final decision on the matter. My point is this : that the Government on its Reserved and Transferred side are not dealing with the House in a fair and plain manner. How to appropriate this large remission to the best advantage of the people is the question and, before they formulate a scheme in this matter, that they should come forward with a demand for this and for that, is not fair. Therefore I support the motion."

\* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Sir, the Finance Member was saying that this House will be certainly consulted with regard to these matters. He meant perhaps the grant would be brought before this House and would be subjected to the vote of the House. For unless they are passed they



[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

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would not be given effect to. That is a well-known fact and we are aware of it. What we were asking him was whether he would consult this House with regard to the manner in which these released funds would be spent, i.e., whether the opinion of this House would be taken in apportioning the amount released by the Central Government. For that a reply was awaited and now the answer is given in the statement. If I remember well, the only thing prominently urged among others at the time of the budget was prohibition. Then came land revenue ; then came the rural scheme and also what prominently figured before this House, the reduction of the enhanced rate for stamps, court-fees and registration fees. We are given certain figures which reveal that this Government has not attached any weight whatsoever to the opinions of this House. Certain Members including my hon. Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi, even urged that if the amount released by the Central Government was not enough to meet the deficit that would be occasioned by adopting prohibition they were prepared to have extra taxation. When the House thought that prohibition is so important the amount allotted by the Government for the purpose is such a meagre sum as Rs. 83,000. This is perhaps not for prohibition but for additional establishment so that they may improve the Excise department. Next comes the Registration department with Rs. 28,000, General Administration 09 lakh and Education is given 12.10 lakhs, Civil Works including establishments 23.89 lakhs, grants to local bodies 20.92 lakhs. So, prohibition gets least of all and my hon. Friend, the Minister, sits there giving those nice replies by saying that the matter is still under consideration. I do not know why he did not insist upon having more money so that he may have prohibition in more than a couple of taluks or so. So I feel that the whole matter was left to the Government. Government from the beginning seems to be against prohibition and out of respect to this House or out of respect to the voters the Ministers sometimes say that they are for prohibition, but do very little in the matter. They will not press these matters in the inner circles of the Government.

“ With regard to other matters land revenue was given Rs. 13,000. We are asking for a portion of the remission to land revenue and they are not giving anything for it. But 2½ lakhs are provided for the Forest department which is devouring 50 lakhs. So these figures would reveal that the Government have got very little regard for the opinions unanimously expressed by almost all members of this House, both nominated and elected. This adjournment motion is to remind the Government of the views expressed by this House and the promises made to this House by the Members of the Executive Government who were in charge of the several departments which enhanced their revenues. As Mr. Krishnan Nayar expressed and Mr. Muniswami Nayudu also put it in so many words, it is especially for the Justice party—since they were a party to the enhancement—and also the Ministers and the Ministerial Party to see that they are in a position to fulfil the promises made to this House and the country at large. It is no good being a party to this where prohibition gets nothing or next to nothing and the enhancement of stamp duties, court-fees, registration fees are not in any way cancelled. So I support this resolution and request the members to vote for it and request the Government also to consider it favourably. Always do not try to carry your view point because you have got some strength. You have to consider whether this House deserves any consideration in this matter. We all say that land revenue

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[Mr. K. V. R. Swami]

is levied at a very high rate and that it may be given relief. You yourselves promised to give relief when asking enhanced rates of revenue. When the time is favourable you go back on this promise and you want to spend 40 lakhs on buildings and so on."

MR. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Mr. President, if I rise to support this motion, I do so with a view to bring before this House as clearly as I can the point we have in our minds. It is to emphasise the fact that it is time that the Government changed its financial policy. The Opposition has from time to time expressed its opinion with regard to the manipulation of the finances of the province. But we find that the Government has once again ignored the opinion unanimously expressed by the Opposition with regard to the attempts that the Government ought to make with regard to their financial policy and that they are pursuing the time immemorial policy of dividing all their monies for purposes other than nation building. I believe that this motion will be supported by the Ministers because it is in order to strengthen their hands that this adjournment motion is made. If the Ministers do not support this motion, I am afraid I must confess that they are not going to give this House an assurance that they mean what they say. As has been pointed out, the hon. Minister for Excise has given out prohibition as the policy of the Government, but the Government, I am sorry, are following methods by which prohibition cannot be realised. If they really mean what they say, they should see that the money that we receive as remission of provincial contribution is entirely used for nation building purposes. From the answer that has been given to a fellow councillor with regard to the intention of the Government in distributing the remitted amount, I find only 12 lakhs and odd is allotted for education. It shows how much importance the Government gives to education in this province. I am afraid that a good deal has to be done for the education of the Province. As for primary education very few districts have introduced compulsion. If we have to use this money properly it is time that a larger sum is allotted for educational purposes.

" Again, Sir, I find that in regard to public health also the money that is allotted is quite inadequate. And the third thing, Sir, which will open the eyes of the Council to the policy of the Government with regard to the utilisation of this amount is the department of industries. I am sorry to find that the Government, that is the Transferred side of the Government, has not been able to secure a larger sum of money than two lakhs for industries. Sir, whenever the hon. Minister for Development is asked how many industries he has been able to start in this Province and how many industrial schools he has been able to open in this Province his only answer was, 'I have not enough money to open such schools and giving aid to deserving industries.' Well, Sir, he is satisfied with a paltry sum of two lakhs for industries. If he insists upon his right I am sure he will certainly support our adjournment motion and see that justice is done with regard to this matter."

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I move that the question be now put."

MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I second it."

The question was put and declared lost.



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1-15  
P.m.

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti demanded a poll, which was taken with the following result :—

*Ayes.*

- |                                    |                                      |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.     | 19. Mr A. Parasurama Rao.            |
| 2. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.  | 20. " M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.     |
| 3. " S. Satyamurti.                | 21. " C. Ramasomayajulu.             |
| 4. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 22. " Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.          |
| 5. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.     | 23. " P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.       |
| 6. " P. Anjaneyulu.                | 24. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.   |
| 7. " K. Koti Reddi.                | 25. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.            |
| 8. " S. Muttayya Mudaliyar.        | 26. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.         |
| 9. " C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.  | 27. " Syed Ibrahim Sahib.            |
| 10. " G. Harisarvottama Rao.       | 28. " L. K. Tulasiram.               |
| 11. " C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.  | 29. " K. R. Karant.                  |
| 12. " Abdul Hamid Khan.            | 30. " K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.    |
| 13. " K. V. R. Swami.              | 31. " K. Madhavan Nayar.             |
| 14. " Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.     | 32. " C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.       |
| 15. " D. Narayana Raju.            | 33. " B. Ramachandra Reddi.          |
| 16. " B. S. Mallayya.              | 34. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi |
| 17. " K. Uppi Sahib.               | Mudaliyar.                           |
| 18. " C. Obi Reddi.                |                                      |

*Noes.*

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|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. The hon. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 24. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda.                   |
| 2. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Us-      | 25. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur. |
| man Sahib Bahadur.                  | 26. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.       |
| 3. " Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.         | 27. " C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.       |
| 4. " Mr. N. Maemichael.             | 28. " N. Siva Raj.                        |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogya-    | 29. " M. Gangadhara Siva.                 |
| swami Mudaliyar.                    | 30. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.            |
| 6. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.   | 31. Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandiya Nadar.  |
| 7. " Dr. P. Subbarayan.             | 32. " S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.            |
| 8. Mrs. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.      | 33. " Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.      |
| 9. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 34. " V. Ramjee Rao.                      |
| 10. " F. B. Evans.                  | 35. " Daniel Thomas.                      |
| 11. " J. F. Hall.                   | 36. " S. V. Vanavudya Goundar.            |
| 12. " G. T. Boag.                   | 37. " S. Venkiah.                         |
| 13. " S. H. Slater.                 | 38. " K. Krishnan.                        |
| 14. " C. B. Cotterell.              | 39. " V. I. Muniswami Pillai.             |
| 15. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.      | 40. " J. Mackenzie Smith.                 |
| 16. " R. Foulkes.                   | 41. " C. E. Wood.                         |
| 17. The Zamindar of Seithur.        | 42. " G. W. Chambers.                     |
| 18. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder.           | 43. " C. R. T. Congreve.                  |
| 19. " J. Bheemayya.                 | 44. " H. F. P. Hearson.                   |
| 20. " V. Ch. John.                  | 45. " G. R. Premayya.                     |
| 21. " Mahmud Sehamnad Sahib.        | 46. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.             |
| 22. " Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.  | 47. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.              |
| 23. " J. Kuppaswami.                |   |

Mr. S. Satyamurti demanded a count of members who were neutral.

*Neutral.*

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Mr. A. B. Shetty.                | 8. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.   |
| 2. " Ramanath Goenka.               | 9. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |
| 3. " K. Ramachandra Padayachi.      | 10. Mr. Khadir Mohideen Sahib.            |
| 4. The Raja of Panagal.             | 11. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddi-   |
| 5. Sir A. P. Patro.                 | yar.                                      |
| 6. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | 12. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.      |
| 7. Mr. P. T. Rajan.                 | 13. " K. Sitarama Reddi.                  |

Ayes 34. Noes 47. Neutral 13.

The closure motion was lost.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, . . . "

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has seconded the closure motion, and he cannot be allowed to speak again."

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\* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—"Sir, because the Government now confesses by the vote on the closure motion that they are too thick-headed to understand the view of the non-official members of the House, we shall try to din into their ears again the necessity for adjourning the consideration of these demands. Well, Sir, our reason for this adjournment motion is that it is unfair to ask this House to consider each demand separately, to ask us whether we do not want to give so much money for public health, whether we do not want to give so much for medical needs and so on and so forth and elicit answers to the same separately because each one of these demands may be good in itself to which no one may be prepared to give a negative answer, though if they are collectively put in the form of a budget, we may pick and choose or prefer some others rejecting those altogether. Our anxiety is simply that the money that is at our disposal may be distributed in such a manner as to be most conducive to the welfare of the people of this Presidency. That is why the Leader of my Party asked for an adjournment of these demands, and demanded of the Government to give us an opportunity, as in the case of the annual budget, to express our opinion as to how the amount of Rs. 3½ crores is to be utilised in the best interests of this Presidency. As it is, we are not given this opportunity, and this is the grievance which we have been repeating, one after the other in this House to-day. We are sorry that the Government have shown, by the vote they have given on the closure motion, that they are not prepared to accede to the wishes and the opinions of the majority of the non-official members of this House.

"Now, Sir, in the early part of this year, some Members of the Transferred Half were good enough to say that if they are not able to carry through their policy of curtailing the expenditure in certain departments or of making improvements in other departments, or reducing taxes and duties in some others, they would certainly leave the Treasury Bench and join us. That opportunity has come to-day. I may say this to the hon. Minister, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, that the opportunity has at any rate come to him. So long as the Government is not prepared to curtail registration fees which directly concern him on court-fees or stamp duty with the money now made available, an opportunity has come to him to leave the Treasury Bench and come over to our side. From the various demands that are now made, we are not convinced that the Government are prepared to redeem their pledges with regard to the reduction of court-fees, stamp duty and registration fees or that they are in any way sincere in their professions regarding them.

"With regard to the policy of prohibition, so much is said in favour of it on one occasion and so much against it on another occasion by the same Member of Government that we are at a loss to understand what their definite opinions is on this all-important question. Is the Government prepared to utilise a portion of the released amount to carry out the policy of prohibition which this House has so much at heart? At least, will the Government listen to our opinion on the point? These are the reasons why we ask for an adjournment of the consideration of these demands and I hope that the adjournment motion that has been moved by the Leader of my Party will be accepted by the House and that the consideration of these demands postponed till the Government explains their general policy regarding the expenditure of the released amounts."



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\* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"Mr. President, Sir, I wish to point out, that in having proposed this adjournment motion we on the Opposition side are not refusing to vote for the demands, but we want the Government to give us the policy and programme on the basis of which they are distributing these demands. Such a demand on our side has already been made in our individual capacity from the Ministers and others concerned. Now, we are here to vindicate our right as Members of the Legislative Council sitting in Opposition to demand from the Treasury Bench what exactly is the policy and the programme that is underlying the demands that are now placed before us. I really fail to understand why the Government is not willing to tell us what exactly is the principle on which they have distributed the remissions that have been released. If it is a question of merely refusing to vote upon the demands, the Government may well oppose us. Now, we are only asking them to adjourn this business of voting on grants and to give us an indication of the lines on which they are proposing to distribute the remissions. After all, as Members of this Council, we are only asking, or rather taking an opportunity to vindicate our right of knowing what exactly is going to be the broad result of the distribution that this Government has autocratically made. No doubt, Sir, in the statement that has been placed before us this morning, in answer to question No. 528, we see large amounts set apart for Transferred departments. No doubt, the offer seems to be tempting. But yet, because it is tempting, we are not going to give up our right of knowing what exactly is the basis of this distribution. After all, from the amount got by remissions, we see only a small proportion set apart for the Transferred departments, and then in those Transferred departments which are supposed to be managed by responsible Ministers, they have not indicated to us as to what exactly they propose to do with those sums. They have simply said, for Excise so much, for Registration so much, for General Administration so much, and so on. We have been from time to time asking the Government to concentrate their attention on three or four important problems that are affecting this country at present. First and foremost is the relief to be given to the poor cultivator by reduction of the land tax. Next, more attention has to be bestowed upon public health by introducing total prohibition into this province. The hon. the Minister for Excise has been telling the public and also in reply to hon. Members in this House that he has been concentrating his attention upon total prohibition. I would like to know how far the Total Prohibition Bill has gone and at what stage it is, whether it is being supported or whether it is being knocked on its head, and whether in such a contingency he will still cling to his office. The next important problem which we have been asking the Government to concentrate its attention upon is the educational problem. Years have passed, and yet, when the Census report is turned over, we find not more than five per cent of the population educated so far. Much worse is the case with the backward classes. We want to know how the Ministers in charge of the Transferred departments are going to shape their policy in the utilization of the remission amounts. Next in importance is the reduction of the registration fees, court fees and other enhanced taxes. Nothing has been indicated to us even in that respect. Why should the Government deny us the elementary right of any legislature to know what exactly is the turn the remissions are going to take, how they are going to be spent, what policy and what schemes the Government is embarking upon, and whether they are distributing and spending moneys on certain definite

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schemes of importance to the people on a well defined policy? Why should the Government deny us the right to know what exactly is the scheme on which these demands are based?

“Once again I have to point out that the Government need not be under any misapprehension as to what exactly the scope of the adjournment motion to-day is. It is just intended to give them time to consider and tell us how exactly their policy is going to be shaped. I do not see why they should fail in this and ask their friends and colleagues to vote against the closure motion. The closure motion was made with the object of giving the Government time to give us their considered reply. It is really disappointing that even when we give them opportunities to come to a fair settlement of the differences between us, they do not avail themselves of those opportunities. This is one more indication of the attitude of the Government even after the introduction of the so-called Reforms, towards popular opinion.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“The hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch. It being half-past one the Council will adjourn for lunch and re-assemble at 2-30 p.m.”

#### After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

\* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—“Sir, I was saying that the Government should indicate the lines on which they are proceeding with the distribution of the released remissions. I would say one or two words more and then resume my seat. The Government have now come forward with demands but they have not come forward with a budget. They require supplementary grants, but they do not give us an idea as to what exactly the scope of these demands are. Properly speaking, a supplementary budget must be presented before asking for the supplementary demands.”

“My other point is that the Government have not paid any heed to the various problems raised from time to time. The question of the non-gazetted officers and their pay was raised in this House on the last occasion, not to speak of the earlier occasions, and the Government have told us that they are wanting in funds; but when funds are available they fritter them away without any scheme or programme. It is to put a stop to it and also to raise the paramount question of our rights to be consulted before such large sums of money are distributed that we have moved this motion. It is with a view to vindicate our right to be heard before our vote is wanted for the demands that this motion has been proposed. After all, this is only a motion for adjournment to enable the Government to have sufficient time to reconsider their position and give us the elementary rights of a legislature to know how exactly these remissions are going to be spent.”

\* The hon. Mr. N. MACMICHAEL :—“Sir, there seems to be a considerable amount of misapprehension in this House as to the exact amount of surplus or balance available for recurring expenditure. In answering a question this morning I stated that the normal revenue of the Presidency is 1,655 lakhs. This sum includes the contribution of 49 lakhs which was remitted temporarily this year. It is not possible to treat this as a recurring remission. Presumably its remission in future years will depend on the finances of the Government of India. The amount completely at our disposal at present is therefore 1,606 lakhs.”



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"Now, the expenditure under standing sanction—all of which has been sanctioned by this House and by the Finance Committee—amounts to 1,455 lakhs. The average normal non-recurring expenditure is 107 lakhs. That is to say, the total average expenditure at present is 1,562 lakhs. That leaves us a balance available for recurring expenditure of only 44 lakhs. Out of that, the Government have put forward supplementary demands for 32·56 lakhs. That, in round figures, only leaves us  $10\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs to deal with. It should not be forgotten that the normal increase in expenditure in the past few years has been considerably greater than the normal increase in revenue. Therefore, in a few years, that balance will evaporate. It is a fact that at present we have a large balance, a balance of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  crores, available for non-recurring expenditure and, as the Council will see, a large number of the items included in the supplementary demands put forward just now relate to non-recurring expenditure, minor irrigation and similar items. There is no reason why such of the schemes as are ready should not be pushed through with this amount.

"The balance available for recurring expenditure, as I said, is only  $10\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs; and if that fact as well as the fact that these 1,562 lakhs of expenditure have been regularly sanctioned by this House from year to year is realized, there will be no misapprehension in the minds of hon. Members that a sum of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  crores is still available for distribution."

\* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"Sir, I am very much indebted to the hon. the Finance Member for the figures which he gave now. That is exactly our difficulty and our complaint. Before these  $3\frac{1}{2}$  crores were released, we were getting on with the Government somehow or other, and both in the Legislative Assembly and in this House, from that wonderful financier Sir Basil Blackett at the top down to the latest candidate in finance, all were assuring us that as soon as the provincial contribution was released, it will be wholly available for nation-building purposes, a phrase which, as the hon. the Revenue Member has said, has been over-much used. Sir, even in the last Council when the 126 lakhs were released we were assured that all that sum would be available to the Transferred Half. If I remember right, the then Ministry, two of whose members are present here now, also were full of that hope. It was only under those conditions that the previous budgets were sanctioned. Token motions were tabled, discussions took place and assurances were given that whatever funds the India Government released, would be placed at the disposal of the Transferred Half for utilization in the nation-building departments. I would ask the Transferred Half now sitting in the Treasury Bench, whether assurances were not given by them about it even in the last budget. Unless my memory absolutely fails me, I believe we were given assurances by the present Ministry also that, though they had no definite information as to how much of the contributions would be released, as soon as they got definite information about the remission, a major part of it would be placed in their hands which would be spent on useful undertakings and that they would go about the country blessing and blessed. We thought those assurances were sincere and made in earnest and that promises made to the ear would not be broken to the heart. Now they come and tell us that only  $10\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs are available for recurring expenditure and that even that would soon evaporate. That is the language of the hon. the Finance Member. He says that  $2\frac{1}{2}$  crores are available for non-recurring expenditure and that provision for spending it has already been made. Now, the question the Opposition desires to put on behalf of the electorate of this Presidency is this :

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What is the definite policy that has been adumbrated by the Government to spend this large extra amount? How much of it is being given to the Transferred Half which they can well spend on purposes which are useful to the nation? These questions stand unanswered. No doubt, the schemes as adumbrated by the hon. the Finance Member or his Colleagues may be very good in themselves. We may not have looked into the merits of those schemes. But what we submit through you, Sir, to the Members of the Treasury Bench and to the rest of the House, is this: We should like to know what the policy underlying this expenditure is. Well, Sir, we are told that because by one vote on a particular occasion we committed ourselves to a certain item of expenditure, we are hereafter estopped from voting down that item and demanding an explanation as to how the rest of the money is to be spent. We should like to know, and it is for this purpose my leader has proposed this motion, the policy underlying these demands. It is not enough to say: 'This is a very good measure; therefore sanction it.' There may be a better measure. We therefore want to know what are the measures they are going to undertake; how much of the surplus would be spent on the Transferred Half and what are the measures the Transferred Half will undertake; and whether their policy is one which would be continued for a number of years or is intended just for the occasion. It is to elicit answers to these questions that the motion under discussion was proposed. There is no particular reason why this Government, the Reserved Half or the Transferred Half, if its responsibility to the electorate is real, should not tell us what they are going to do for us.

"Well, without reference to the newspaper reports, some of which at least are correct, I may say that the hon. Minister was telling us that there was a large sum coming to his hands which would go for the improvement of agriculture, for the extension of education, etc. And rural reconstruction was one such measure awaiting looking into. Rural reconstruction is a phrase which has been long in the air, though no one knows what it is going to be like. No one has told us what benefit the public could expect from it. I would therefore respectfully appeal to the Transferred Half to make a bold stand now when the money is available and not to let it evaporate. If it will evaporate from the place where it is now kept, let it be taken out of that place and left in a secure position where it will not evaporate. No doubt I agree with the hon. the Finance Member that certain expenditure has been already incurred which hereafter will go on increasing and that almost all, if not all, the money available would go merely for expenditure on the services and that very little, even from the point of view of the Reserved Half, would be available for items such as minor irrigation, etc. Therefore, let the country and the elected members of this House have an opportunity of knowing the policy underlying the expenditure which is contemplated by the Government and expressing their views. I hope and trust that in this particular the Government are not vindictive enough to throw out any suggestion which might emanate from this side of the House. Why should the Government refuse to give us an opportunity to express our views on this matter? It is only by consultation that we can arrive at a correct solution of the problem. The Opposition as well as the Government and the whole Presidency fought tooth and nail to get the contribution released, and, now that we have got it, let us put our heads together as to how best we can spend it. I hope that in the



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spending of this released contribution, consultation is not unwelcome even to the hon. the Finance Member.

2-45  
p.m.

"I would respectfully ask hon. Members of this House not to consider this as a party measure simply because the Leader of the Opposition has moved it. We only urge that some time may be given to us to put our heads together and have a consultation on the matter with a committee of the House or the whole House constituted into a committee as suggested by the Deputy Leader of my party. Therefore, instead of wasting time on each individual item by means of a token motion and discussing the matter each time and going through the farce of voting and getting defeated or successful on each motion for a nominal sum of Rs. 100 or so, let us put our heads together and some little time be allowed for us for so doing. The time that is spent thus will not be wasted. I respectfully submit that in these circumstances and without much discussion we will all agree that the postponement of this grant is essential and that we shall all unanimously vote for this motion for adjournment."

\* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—"I wish to bring to your notice a matter which seems to me of some importance and which is one which may constantly recur in connexion with this motion which seeks to get the adjournment of the business relating to the budget. Budget is dealt with in the Act under Section 72-D. The procedure relating to the budget and the various stages through which the budget has to be taken are contained in rules from No. 25 onwards and at the end of rule 32 we have that supplementary or additional estimates shall be dealt with in the same way as Demands for Grants. Therefore the procedure to be adopted in regard to the supplementary demands will have to be exactly the same as that which related to the yearly budget. Before I refer to Section 72-D I may say that the supplementary or additional grants are asked for at other times to supply omissions or correct miscalculations. If all our needs could be correctly anticipated they would all come in at the yearly budget under Section 72-D. Now this is what Section 72-D says :—

'The estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the province shall be laid in the form of a statement before the Council in each year and the proposals of the local Government for the appropriation of provincial revenues and other moneys in any year shall be submitted to the vote of the Council in the form of Demands for Grants. The Council may assent or refuse its assent, to a demand or may reduce the amount therein referred to either by a reduction of the whole grant or by the omission or reduction of any of the items of expenditure of which the grant is composed.'

"If the Council has dealt with the budget in the way mentioned in Section 72-D, its conclusions may be subjected to the provisions in clauses (a) and (b) of the proviso. But, Sir, this is a dilatory motion which asks for the adjournment of the business altogether, and prevents the exercise or is intended to prevent the exercise of powers under the proviso to Section 72-D. My suggestion is that, though in Standing Order 34 which deals with the general business of the Council provision is made for the adjournment of motions, and though it might seem that the Standing Order which is applicable to the general business of the Council would be applicable to this class of motions also, it will not apply to motions of this kind by reason of Section 72-D. I do not say that I have examined the matter completely with reference to the rules and the Standing Orders. It strikes me, taking the last paragraph of rule 32 and Section 72-D, that Standing Order 34 is not intended to be applied to the Demands for Grants under Section 72-D whether brought at the time of

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the budget or at the time at which supplementary grants are asked for. The only way in which the Council has to deal with it is stated in 72-D in the following words :—

“The Council may assent or refuse its assent to a demand, or may reduce the amount therein referred to either by a reduction of the whole grant or by the omission or the reduction of any of the items of expenditure of which the grant is composed.”

“My submission is that under the Act and the rules and the Standing Orders read together, dilatory motions are not intended to be allowed in connexion with the budget demands. There are of course difficulties and my hon. Friends on the other side may point to the general procedure under the Standing Orders contained in 24 to 36 and may say that they apply to every form of business which comes before the Council. But if there was anything in the Act or in the rules to indicate that only certain forms of motions are intended to be permitted in regard to any particular item of business, that of course will override the general Standing Orders. There are indications in the rules preceding rule 32, which show what forms of motions are permissible.”

\* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“May I know under what rule this demand was withdrawn?”

\* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—“I am not answering here any conundrums which may be put to me by hon. Members opposite. I am only expressing certain difficulties which may occur constantly in the Council in the course of the debate so that you, Sir, may give your final ruling as to the procedure to be adopted in the future.”

\* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“On a point of order, Sir. I think, Sir, the necessity for raising an objection arises when one has made up his mind one way or the other. The hon. the Advocate-General has not made up his mind one way or the other. So far as I have heard him, he has not made it clear what his objection is. This is not the time to raise any theoretical objection. He may as well do it after question time to-morrow. So long as he has not made any specific objection, his remarks are not applicable to our present discussion.”

\* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—“I am raising a specific objection. I am raising the objection in connexion with a definite matter which is going on before the Council. By saying that the matter is not clear I am only referring to difficulties that beset the question. I have raised the objection by saying that Section 72-D prescribes the ways in which such motions ought to be dealt with. I have expressed my opinion specifically and clearly and so far as I can see. At no time can I do more than express the result according to my reading of the rules and the Standing Orders. Standing Order 34, though it relates to the general business of the Council, cannot apply to budget grants which are governed by specific provisions in the rules and the Act. The section of the Act and the rule have the effect of excluding Standing Order 34. Section 72-D suggests the modes of dealing with the budget demands, rule 32 deals with the supplementary demands and rule 30, sub-clause (2), deals with motions which may be made at that stage. Section 72-D which provides the way in which the Demands may be dealt with seems to me to exclude motions for adjournment and motion to pass on to the next business.”



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\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I presume that my hon. Friend, the Advocate-General, has raised and submitted a point for your decision. From his eloquent remarks on the constitutional possibilities of a doubtful interpretation of the rules and the Standing Orders it is only obvious that he has very clear doubts in his mind. Still in order to conform to the ordinary rules of procedure in this House, I am submitting for your ruling whether he has raised any point of order for your decision."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes."

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" If that is so, his point of order seems to be this : 'whether the motion of my hon. Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, is not out of order at this stage because no dilatory motion can be brought with regard to demands for grants, original demands or excess demands or further demands.' That is the point of order and his contention is that Standing Order 34, cannot apply to this. May I invite your attention to this fact, viz., the manner in which we are allowed to make Standing Order under Section 72-D ? Continuing the same section, at page 59 we have got one sub-section (5) and with your permission I shall read it. This is what it says :—

' Provision may be made by rules under this Act for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing provisions of this section and for regulating the course of the business in the Council.'

" I take it that the learned Advocate-General is of opinion that in order to decide whether an adjournment motion of this kind can be allowed or not is a matter which relates to the ordinary business of the Council and that therefore a rule can be made for regulating this class of business provided it is made under sub-section (5) of Section 72-D. Then we go to sub-section (6) in which powers are given to make Standing Orders. This is what it says :—

' Standing Orders may be made providing for the conduct of business and the procedure to be followed in the Council.'

" I take it that the learned Advocate-General does not argue under this sub-section and say that so far as this adjournment motion is concerned it does not come under the Standing Orders contemplated by sub-section (6) of Section 72-D.

3 p.m. . " If he concedes that, it comes to this ; that the Standing Order is certainly valid so far as it provides for the conduct of business and the procedure to be followed in the Council. Then it goes further : ' In so far as these matters are not provided for by rules made under this Act.' I take it also that he concedes that this mode of adjournment is not provided for in the rules. The rules do not provide how an adjournment is to be made or when it is to be made or on what conditions. Taking the words of the present sub-section, the rules have not provided for the procedure of the adjournment of the House. Therefore, a Standing Order can provide for it. Then, the last sentence of that paragraph is important : " Any Standing Order made as aforesaid, which is repugnant to the provisions of any rules made under this Act, shall, to the extent of that repugnancy but not otherwise, be void.' I should be very much surprised if the hon. Advocate-General seriously contends that a provision in the Standing Orders providing for the adjournment of the discussion of any pending item of business before the House is repugnant to the provisions in the rules or in the Act, which say nothing about it, and which merely regulate the business in other respects. The only contention on which the

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hon. Advocate-General can ask you to hold that this Standing Order is invalid or does not apply to dilatory motions with regard to budget motions is that it is repugnant, with respect to budget motions, to the provisions of the rules made under this Act."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"If we construe that sub-rule (2) of rule 30 is exhaustive of the nature of the motions that can be moved, then Standing Order 34 becomes repugnant to it. The question is whether sub-rule (2) of rule 30 is exhaustive of all the motions that can be moved in connexion with budget demands."

\* MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—"The wording of sub-section (6) of Section 72-D contemplates that the rules cannot be exhaustive because it says . . ."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Suppose we come to the conclusion that sub-rule (2) of rule 30 is exhaustive in itself of the class of motions that can be moved on supplementary demands or original demands. Then, Standing Order No. 34 becomes repugnant to it."

\* MR. S. SATYAMURTI :—"There must be some reason for holding that that rule is exhaustive. It cannot be exhaustive impliedly, because I submit, first, that it cannot be contended that this rule by itself—unless it says so—means that only such motions can be made at this stage. It is a kind of punitive interpretation that is being sought to be given to it to deprive this House of the normal power of adjourning any other item of business with regard to budget motions. I suggest that any such punitive provision should be expressly stated. If the rule read like this, 'motions may be moved at this stage to reduce any grant or to omit or reduce any item in a grant, but not to increase or alter the destination of a grant; and no other motions can be made at this stage', it would be clear that no other motions can be made."

"With regard to various stages of Bills, you will remember that only certain motions can be made at certain stages and that other motions cannot be made. With regard to this, no such restriction is placed there. Therefore, unless there is something in the actual wording, it cannot be contended that this rule, by itself, is calculated to deprive the House of its normal powers of adjourning any item of business."

"My second point is this: This rule, by itself, does not refer at all to any adjournment motion with regard to this item of business. The Standing Order provides for it and unless it is pointed out that the Standing Order is repugnant to this rule as it stands—not as may be interpreted by some implication—I submit that the Standing Order is perfectly valid and governs adjournment motions at this stage."

"I want to say one word. There is a reference in May's Parliamentary Practice to this matter. 'On the days appointed for concluding the business of supply, its consideration may not be anticipated by a motion of adjournment and no dilatory motion may be moved.' My submission to you is this: That ruling governs such motions only on days appointed for concluding the business of supply; and my interpretation is strengthened by the fact that both in this House and in the Mother of Parliaments, the constitution-makers have laid down some principles on which there must be an end to budget discussion either by guillotine or by some such process that beyond a particular day demands ought not to be discussed."



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\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ There is no such limit for supplementary demands. My difficulty is this : The first part of the sentence refers to the demands on the estimates made annually, but the second part seems to refer to supplementary demands as well as to annual estimates.”

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ I see nothing in the wording of the sentence, nothing in the context, to make that subtle distinction, if I may say so respectfully, that the first half of the sentence relates to one class of business and the second sentence separated only by a comma . . . ”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ There is the word ‘ and ’.”

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ The business is the business of supply for concluding which days have been appointed. Therefore, I suggest that so far as May’s Parliamentary Practice is concerned, it gives the ruling only with regard to motions of a dilatory character made by hon. Members on the days appointed for concluding the business of supply.

“ Then there is a ruling given by you on the floor of this House when further demands came up on the last day of the budget when the Treasury Bench discovered some defects or omissions in their budget and came forward with what is known as further demands . . . ”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ They were new schemes not sanctioned at the time of the annual budget.”

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—“ They are their after-thoughts. When after the original budget had been framed they came to us on the last day of the budget for further demands, my hon. Friend Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar moved ‘ may I move under Standing Order 34, that the Council do pass on to the next item of business,’ you were pleased to say that, ‘ Regarding budget motions, no dilatory motions of this sort could be moved. Therefore I think that dilatory motions under Standing Order 34 cannot be moved in this House while further demands are being considered.’ I beg of you in all humility to confine that ruling to the four corners of the purpose for which it was given. But, taking it as final, so far as the circumstances are concerned, I submit that that ruling was given with regard to a motion not for adjournment, but for passing on to the next item of the order of business. It is sound law that no judgment can be invoked beyond the limits of each case. I submit, therefore, that no adjournment motion was before you then. The only motion that was before you was to pass on to the next item of business. Under Standing Order 34 you can make two sets of motions. The actual motion then on which you gave the ruling was that we pass on to the next item of business. You gave that ruling and you stated your reasons. You stated that it could not be moved on the days fixed by His Majesty in Parliament. Therefore, you stated that dilatory motions could not be admitted while further demands were being considered.

“ So far as these demands are concerned, I have to submit for your consideration that these are not, strictly speaking, supplemental demands at all. Because, you will see that Rule 32 says—

‘ An estimate shall be presented to the Council for a supplementary or additional grant when (i) the amount voted in the budget of a grant is found to be insufficient for the purposes of the current year, or (ii) a need arises during the current year for expenditure for which the vote of the Council is necessary upon some new service not contemplated in the budget for that year.’

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[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

"It cannot be contended, Sir, that these demands for further expenditure come under either of these two headings. It is not suggested that the amount is found insufficient for the purposes of the current year, or that a need arises for expenditure upon a new service."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The explanatory notes show that the supplementary demands come under either item (i) or item (ii)."

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"It is not some expansion of service already provided in the budget, and it is not a case of some new service not contemplated in this year at all. Number (i) is when the amount is found insufficient for the purposes of the current year."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Some of these demands come under No. (i) and some under (ii). This morning I carefully examined the explanatory notes furnished by the Treasury Bench and found that all of them come either under (i) or (ii)."

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"If you have carefully examined that point, I do not press it. If you say that they come either under (i) or (ii), I must take it."

"I want to stress this point; Standing Order 34 is clear and unambiguous. Standing Order 34 makes no exception in the case of budget motions or any other motions. Standing Order 34 is made in pursuance of the statutory power vested in us. It is not repugnant to the Rules or the Act."

'Standing Order 34 says "a motion that any meeting or business be adjourned or postponed or that the Council pass to the business next in order in the statement of business may be moved at any time and without previous notice as a distinct question, but not so as to interrupt a speech."'

"I submit that the motion is that the business before the House be adjourned. It cannot be contended—it is not contended—that the Standing Order is repugnant to the Rules. It is merely contended by implication that, as Section 72-D of the Government of India Act says that the Council may assent, or refuse its assent, to a demand or may reduce the amount, no other motions at that stage will be valid. By analogy it cannot be argued that you can only vote for it and that you cannot adjourn it. Rules also provide and the Standing Orders provide that the various stages of each Bill have got to be gone through and the motions may be made at those stages."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"You mean new Rule 20-A, which deals with dilatory motions regarding Bills."

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"There, the Government of India have provided specifically with regard to the procedure for dilatory motions in regard to Bills. No such provision exists with regard to the budget. It cannot be argued that the Government of India must have held the view contended for by the Advocate-General that there is power already vested in the Council not to allow dilatory motions. It will be attributing far too much subtlety even to the Government of India."

"I wish to give a reference in this connexion. I cannot definitely refer you to it. I think your office will be able to find it. In 1926, I am told, Mr. Jinnah actually moved in the Legislative Assembly a motion for postponing one grant and a division was taken thereon. Your office can examine it and put up that reference. But, so far as the actual wording of Standing Order 34 is concerned, unless the hon. Advocate-General contends that it is repugnant to the rules made under the Act,—I should like him to look at it again—



128 DILATORY MOTION FOR THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE CONSIDERATION OF  
SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

[Mr. S. Satyamurti]

[18th October 1927]

3-16  
p.m.

“Section 72-D (6) of the Government of India Act says :

‘Any Standing order made as aforesaid, which is repugnant to the provisions of any Rules made under this Act, shall, to the extent of that repugnancy but not otherwise, be void,’

and unless, Sir, he should satisfy you that this Standing Order is repugnant to the provisions of the Rules made under the Act, I submit that this motion is perfectly in order.

“I may add, Sir, in conclusion that it is somewhat unfair for this House, after a discussion for three hours and more which we have taken upon this question and on the question of closure, that this point should be sprung upon us. I only wish that the Law officers of the Government were more alert.”

\* Mr. K. R. KARANT :—“On a point of order, Sir. My point is whether the learned Advocate-General is entitled to bring this point of order after a motion has been seconded and put before the House.”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“A point of order can be raised at any stage.”

\* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“May I just say a word or two, Sir, in addition to what Mr. Satyamurti has already said? The only thing that I wish to point out is that Section 72-D says that the grant should be either rejected or granted at once. The only exception which is mentioned is the primary budget discussion. There, whether an adjournment motion is carried or not, when the time fixed by His Excellency the Governor for the discussion of the subject is over, all the motions are taken to be passed. That is the difference between the primary budget discussion and the present discussion. So far as the primary budget discussion is concerned, there is no use in carrying an adjournment motion because when the time fixed by the Governor is over, all the motions are taken as passed, and in respect of any particular item also there is a time limit as to the discussion. Very desirably, I think the Legislature has thought that these supplementary motions should not be subjected to such time limits by the Government.”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“That is the Parliamentary practice. But I do not know whether the Governor has got the power under rule 32 (1).”

\* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“Even if he has got the power, he does not exercise it. In one case he does that, in another case he does not. We draw this distinction. Again, Sir, I would ask the Advocate-General why he did not raise this point when some of the supplementary demands for grants were put before the House on the last occasion, and postponed to this sitting. According to him, the postponement was illegal.”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“They were all withdrawn.”

\* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“Not all of them. There were a number of them put on the agenda.”

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“By a motion they were all withdrawn.”

\* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“Very well, Sir. In section 72-D there is no provision even for that. Either the demand should be voted against or voted for. I only say that we should not stretch the analogy in regard to the primary budget discussions to this case. They stand on a different footing. In the case of the primary budget discussions, there is no use of moving an adjournment motion and also there is a time limit fixed in respect of each grant; and we cannot go behind that provision. If the discussion is not even within a particular time, whatever the reason may be,

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[Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.]

the demands are taken to be passed. Therefore, that analogy will not apply here. Even if His Excellency the Governor has got the power of fixing the time, he has not done so. Many of these motions were laid on the table last time. They were all on the agenda and for want of time, they were withdrawn and a number of them were passed over. I also remember there was a motion for passing over one or two items in order to reach a particular motion, I think, by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, regarding the Co-operation Committee. Then, everybody including the other Members of the Cabinet agreed that the interim demands for grants should be passed over, in order that a particular motion might be taken up. Therefore, Sir, the analogy of the primary budget discussions cannot hold good here. When that analogy does not hold good and when His Excellency does not exercise the power vested in him, it only shows that His Excellency is very anxious that we should discuss this point. We are only dealing with the principle here. We do not want that the whole motion should be done away with. When the final motion comes, we will pass it or reject it; but supposing we have no time in this sitting, can it not be taken up later on? I would therefore appeal to you, Sir, to exercise your discretion in a liberal spirit. As you are supposed to be the custodian of our rights, unless there is anything clear in the Act or the Rules, I would appeal to you personally not to gag our mouth. In this case, even the learned Advocate-General with all his experience of so many years cannot say: 'I am definitely of this opinion.' He can only raise the shadow of a ghost and say 'If you are afraid of the ghost, get away.' All the same, he cannot say there is a ghost. We want his opinion but he is not definite about it. I may say the hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar used to be very often agreeable to such adjournments. I submit that it is not fair to gag our mouth under a suspicious theory propounded by the Advocate-General after three hours' discussion. I therefore submit that inasmuch as there is no specific provision to gag our mouth, it is unfair to gag our mouth on a general question like this. This question is likely to be raised every day and if your ruling is going to be against us to-day, we all know what the result will be. Even that small ruling of yours, Sir, regarding the grants for which a day was fixed by the Governor, is quoted against us every day. I therefore appeal to you that as there is no specific provision of law, you will use your discretion in a liberal spirit."

\* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—"I have one word to say, Sir, with regard to the objection raised by the learned Advocate-General. The proposal of the Leader of the Opposition is tantamount to this, that a budget should be presented to the House so far as these released amounts are concerned. Under the Legislative Council instructions, these demands do not come under Instructions 110 and 111: Instruction 110 reads:

'When money has been spent on any service for which the vote of Council is necessary during any financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year, a demand for the excess shall be presented to the Council by the Finance Member and shall be dealt with in the same way by the Council as if it were a demand for a grant.'

"Instruction 111 is this:

'(1) An estimate shall be presented to the Council for a supplementary or addition grant when—

(i) the amount voted in the budget of a grant is found to be insufficient for the purposes of the current year, or

(ii) a need arises during the current year for expenditure for which the vote of the Council is necessary upon some new service not contemplated in the budget for that year, etc."



[Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar]

[18th October 1927]

"The supplementary demands we have before us do not come under any of these rules. They have been necessitated because we have by chance got some extra money for which some method of expenditure must be found. The rule of law that is applicable is this Section 72-D of the Act. Because we have got some new amount and that amount has to be distributed, a new budget has to be presented to the House and not a supplementary demand. The proposal of the Leader of the Opposition is tantamount to this, that there should be a budget for the amount. I therefore submit that the objection of the Advocate-General is quite irrelevant."

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"With your leave, Sir, I should like to say a word. I referred to a motion made by Mr. Jinnah on the floor of the Assembly. I have got the reference, Sir; it is on page 2134 of Volume VII of the Legislative Assembly Proceedings, 1926. The hon. Sir Basil Blackett moved that :

'a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,84,000 be granted to the Governor-General in Council to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1927, in respect of Customs.'

"Mr. Jinnah moved :

'I formally move that the consideration of this motion be adjourned.'

"The hon. Sir Alexander Muddiman spoke in opposition to that motion, but Pandit Malaviya supported it."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have just perused it. The question was not raised or decided. It shows that the practice is there, but not that the practice is regular."

\* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"At the very next page you will find that when Pandit Malaviya began his speech, nobody raised a point of order. It is often argued in courts of law that when an eminent counsel appears in a particular case, if a point of order is not raised, it is assumed that that point, if it had been valid, would have been raised. I think the Advocate-General would agree that in the Assembly consisting as it does of the cream of the civil service and the cream of the intelligentsia on the Treasury Benches and of eminent lawyers, if there was any point of order that could be raised, certainly it would have been raised. In any case, the point of order was not raised because I submit it was not worth raising. Secondly, there is a clear precedent, and the Assembly President has considered the motion to be in order and therefore allowed it to be voted upon. This was with reference to an original budget motion. It is an *a fortiori* ground now, and substantiates my position."

\* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"May I know, Sir, if you refer to Rule 32?"

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Rule 30, sub-rule (2)."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"It seems to me that it has nothing to do with this. What it says is :

'Motions may be moved at this stage to reduce any grant or to omit or reduce any item in a grant, but not to increase or alter the destination of a grant.'

"It seems to me that the Rule has application only to such cases, and there is nothing regarding other cases like adjournment or postponement. It refers only to two things, omission and reduction on the one hand, and to increase and alteration in the destination of a grant, and not to any other subject like adjournment."

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\* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, I desire to draw your attention particularly to the wording of sub-clauses (1) and (4) of Rule 30. You were asking, Sir, whether sub-clause (2) is absolute and whether it would override Standing Order 34."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It has to be taken as exhaustive."

\* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Yes. Sub-clause (1) says :

'No motion for appropriation can be made except on the recommendation of the Governor communicated to the Council.'

"Then sub-clause (4) says :

'No motion shall be made for the reduction of a grant as a whole until all motions for the omission or reduction of definite items within that grant have been discussed.'

"The language of the law as laid down here begins with the words. No motion for such and such purpose can be made. It definitely lays down where there is a prohibition. In this case, in addition to the point mentioned by my learned colleague from Malabar, you will find that the language of sub-section (2) also does not lend itself to the interpretation that it is exhaustive. If the law wanted it to be exhaustive, the clause would have been worded in the same way as sub-sections (1) and (4)."

\* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have tentatively given a ruling on a previous occasion regarding this matter. I would like to examine the question very carefully and give my ruling to-morrow. I now adjourn the House."

The House will re-assemble to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The House accordingly adjourned at 3-30 p.m.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,  
*Secretary to the Legislative Council.*

#### APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 518 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 23 supra.]

G.O. No. 506, Public, dated 1st June 1927.

The All-India Spinners' Association is described in rule 1 of its constitution as an organization unaffected and uncontrolled by politics, political changes or political bodies. But the same rule states that it is an association established with the consent of the All-India Congress Committee as an integral part of the Congress organization. Further, in rules 9-11, the Association declares itself prepared to receive and acknowledge yarn subscriptions for membership of the Congress. So long therefore as the All-India Spinners' Association functions under these rules, it must be regarded as a political association. The Khadi fund being in aid of this association, subscription to it by Government servants is prohibited in rule 23 (1) of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,  
*Chief Secretary.*

To M.R.Ry. R. Ramaswami Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Paramagudi (Rannad district), with reference to his letter, dated 2nd March 1927.  
,, all Heads of Departments, including Collectors and District and Sessions Judges.  
,, Departments of the Secretariat.



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## APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 520 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 25 supra.]

Head of account under which the reduction was made by the Council.	Amount.	Remarks.
	RS.	
5. a. LAND REVENUE — Charges for Administration—i. Subdivisional establishments—Pay of officers—Voted.	100	The reduction has been given effect to. The Government are not aware of any question affecting non-gazetted officers that remains for a committee to investigate.
5. a. LAND REVENUE — Charges for Administration — ii. Taluk establishments — Pay of establishments — Voted — Permanent.	100	The reduction has been given effect to. As regards representation in Government service of the different communities, the matter is under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the framing of rules under the Civil Services (Governors' Provinces) Delegation Rules. As regards Revenue Inspectors as explained by the hon. the Revenue Member at the time, there is no special class of officers called Revenue Inspectors. Any qualified clerk may be posted as a Revenue Inspector. The question therefore resolves itself into one of the number of persons belonging to the depressed classes in Government service. This is part of the larger question first referred to.
5. b. LAND REVENUE — Survey and Settlement — Total — Voted.	100	The reduction has been given effect to. As explained by the hon. the Revenue Member at the time, it is not open to the Local Government to bring in a Revenue Settlement Bill giving the power to Legislative Councils to fix the rates of land assessment.
6. a. EXCISE — Superintendence—Excise Commissioner — Total — Voted.	100	The reduction has been given effect to. No decision has yet been made on the question of the introduction of total prohibition.
7. A. a. STAMPS — Non-judicial — Charges for the sale of stamps — Presidency town — Pay of establishments — Voted — Permanent.	100	The reduction has been given effect to. The question of the admission in evidence of unstamped promissory note on payment of a penalty is under the consideration of the Government in connexion with the Taxation Enquiry Committee's recommendation.
7. B. a. STAMPS — Judicial — Charges for the sale of stamps — Total — Voted.	100	The reduction has been given effect to. The Government have decided that it is not advisable at present to reduce the stamp duties.
22. R. A. c. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—Heads of Provinces—Executive Councils and Ministers — Staff and Household of the Governor — Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor — Total — Voted.	100	The reduction has been given effect to. The question of further constitutional reforms — more particularly the grant of provincial autonomy to this Presidency — was raised. As explained by the hon. the Revenue Member at the time, this Government is a subordinate Government and is not responsible for the present constitution and to change it is not within their powers.
22. R. B. a. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—Legislative Bodies—Provincial Legislative Councils—Supplies and Services — Miscellaneous	100	The reduction has been given effect to. The question of the cancellation of the privilege enjoyed by the Members of the Legislative Council of sending letters under the "Service unpaid system" was raised. Orders were issued in G.O. No. 1831 W., dated 29th July 1927, granting non-official members of the Legislative Council certain concessions in this regard.

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Head of account under which the reduction was made by the Council.	Amount.	Remarks.
	RS.	
22. R. B. a. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—Legislative Bodies—Provincial Legislative Councils—Total—Voted.	100	The reduction has been given effect to. The question of having elected members for the Standing Advisory Committees was raised. The Government decided to continue the existing practice of appointing the members of such Standing Advisory Committees as, in their opinion, are necessary.
22. R. A. f. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—Heads of Provinces—Executive Councils and Ministers—Executive Council—Total—Voted.	100	The reduction has been given effect to. The matter raised in the debates, namely, to reduce the number of executive council members from four to two, is not within the powers of the Local Government.
22. R. C. a. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—Secretariat and Headquarters establishment—Chief Secretariat—Total—Voted.	100	The reduction has been given effect to. Action can only be taken as vacancies occur and if qualified Indian officers are available in the Indian Civil Service. By Statute the post of Secretary to Government is reserved for the Indian Civil Service.
24. a. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—High Court—i. Judges and Registrar—Pay of officers—Voted.	100	The reduction has been given effect to. The House suggested the constitution of a committee to go into the question of the arrears in the High Court before the question of the continuance of the temporary judges was considered. The hon. the Law Member (Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar) observed that no immediate action was called for.
24. a. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—i. High Court—i. Judges and Registrar—Pay of establishment—Voted—Permanent.	100	The reduction has been given effect to. The House protested against the treatment meted out by the High Court to the Madras Weekly Notes by the withdrawal of the privileges enjoyed by this journal. The Government have no jurisdiction to interfere with a matter of this kind which was within the discretion of the High Court.
31. A. b. EDUCATION—University Government Arts Colleges—i. Arts colleges—Men—Total—Voted.	100	The reduction has been given effect to. The mover urged the provision of new buildings for the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry. The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

## APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 521 asked by Mr. J. Kuppuswami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 30 supra.]

As it stood on	Rupees 180—10—240		Rupees 125—5—150		Rupees 80—4—120		Rupees 60—4—80			Remarks.		
	Sanctioned strength.	Brahmans.	Sanctioned strength.	Brahmans. Indian Christians.	Sanctioned strength.	Brahmans. Indian Christians.	Sanctioned strength.	Brahmans. Non-Brahmans.	Vacant.			
1st April 1925 ..	1	1	3	3	3	2	1	16	13	3	..	Filled up on probation.
1st April 1926 ..	1	1	3	3	3	2	1	16	13	3	..	
1st April 1927 ..	1	1	3	2	3	3	..	17	15	1	1	



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## APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 527 asked by Mr. R. Nagan Gowda at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 34 supra.]

*Note on a site for the proposed dam for the Tungabhadra Project, Bellary District, Madras.*

The site for the proposed dam is near Timmalapuram, an abandoned village and fort on the right bank of the Tungabhadra about six miles south-west of Huvina Hadagalli, the headquarters of the taluk of the same name.

The country has been surveyed by the late Mr. Bruce-Foote (Mem. Geological Survey of India, Volume XXV) and more recently (1904-05) by Dr. J. M. Maclaren to whose party I was attached. A paper dealing with this area has been published by Dr. Maclaren in Records, Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIV, part 2, where the following section is given across the Tungabhadra at this point (ib. page 104.) :—

*East to west.*

16. Fissile chloritic schists weathering to micaceous schists (Shingtalur).
15. Banded hæmatitic quartzites (at the temples).
14. Massive chloritic schist.
13. Thin boulder bed with much flattened pebbles.
12. Banded hæmatitic quartzite.
11. Massive chloritic schist.
10. Felsite.
9. Diabase and hornblende schist.
8. Massive gritty felspathic schist.
7. Fissile chloritic schist with banded hæmatite quartzite (Hamigi).
6. Boulder bed with diabase dyke.
5. Fissile chloritic schist.
4. Boulder bed.
3. Micaceous schist with banded hæmatite schist.
2. Diabase dyke.
1. Massive hornblende schist.

These beds extend across the river though most of them are marked by the soil. All the rocks belong to the Dharwar series and have archæan granites and gneisses on either side.

Though Dr. Maclaren has not shown some of these beds as being continuous on the southern side of the river (see Records XXXIV, Part 14), they are to be found close to the abandoned village-site of Bajrala. There is a band of felsite and some of the altered diabase bands. The only map available of this area is the old revenue survey map which does not give a correct idea of the topography.

In the nalas south of the river between Timmalapuram and Honnum a few beds of impure limestone are found.

The only possible site for a dam appears to be between the northern termination of the hill (about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Timmalapuram) and the southern end of the chain of hills extending north of the Tungabhadra near Shingtalur. The site is marked on the accompanying tracing by two red

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lines. The proposed site runs in a north-east to south-west direction approximately at right angles to the foliation planes of the rocks exposed on the river which have a north-easterly dip varying from 40 feet to 60 feet.

The bed of the Tungabhadra has a gentle fall for miles—averaging about two feet in a mile. The banks slope gently towards the river. There are no precipices and there are no prominent hills for 40 miles except the ones mentioned in the previous paragraph.

Thus a dam anywhere else except between the hills mentioned will have to be a very long one. Here the length of the dam will be a little less than two miles. The rocks are fairly hard and some of them will be impervious to water. Though the diabase and hornblende schists are jointed they will be found to be compact at depth. The felsite is quite a hard rock and so in the hæmatite quartzite. The microscopic characters of the rocks are as follows (Records, Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIV, part 2, page 105) :—

Massive gritty schist—shows as an aggregate of oriented quartz and felspar grains with a little chlorite disposed in bands through the rock. An original grey rock or felspathic grit. Chloritic schists: Well banded generally showing rounded or elongated crystals of quartz and felspar in an irresolvable matrix with ferruginous material and ferro-magnesian silicate occasionally wrapping round the 'eyes' of quartz or felspar.

Hæmatite—magnetite quartzites—The component minerals are quartz hæmatite and magnetite—any one of the two first prevailing at times to the exclusion of the other two.

Short notes will be found about the other rocks in the paper mentioned.

Though there is a repetition of some of the beds in this section it is not quite clear whether there is folding. Even if there is, it is not likely that it would interfere with the foundation.

The boulder bed is quite hard and stands out in the bed of the river near Timmalapuram. The only soft beds are the chlorite schists, but as most of them weather into clay there is not likely to be much percolation through them.

The north bank of the river is in the Bombay Presidency which appears to be on a higher elevation than the country to the south. It is hilly unlike the country to the south. The level of the river is about 1,640 feet near Timmalapuram. To the south there is a gradual elevation to about 1,800 feet. The country is undulating and open except for the hill south of Timmalapuram.

There is a low saddle north of the hill on the left bank of the Tungabhadra which would, I think, be suitable for disposing of the surplus water of the proposed reservoir.

I have suggested to the local Public Works Department officer that trenches should be dug along the line of the proposed site. When this is done, the actual width of the beds exposed can be ascertained and a fuller report will be submitted.

CASTLE ROCK,  
31st March 1927.

M. VINAYAK RAO,  
*Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India.*



# APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 530 asked by Mr. K. Abdul Hye at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 38 supra.]

Serial number.	(2)  Name of the Government Muhammadan Training School for Women.	(3) Number of Muhammadan women who applied for admission in the training school during						(4) Number of Muhammadan women selected for training during						(5) Number of Muhammadan women rejected for training during						(6) Reason for rejecting the applicants shown under column (5).	(7) Whether a Government hostel is attached to the institution.						
		1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.		1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.		1924-25.		1925-26.		1926-27.									
		Secondary.	Higher elementary.	Secondary.	Higher elementary.	Secondary.	Higher elementary.	Secondary.	Higher elementary.	Secondary.	Higher elementary.	Secondary.	Higher elementary.	Secondary.	Higher elementary.	Secondary.	Higher elementary.	Secondary.	Higher elementary.								
		Lower elementary.	Lower elementary.	Lower elementary.	Lower elementary.	Lower elementary.	Lower elementary.	Lower elementary.	Lower elementary.	Lower elementary.	Lower elementary.	Lower elementary.	Lower elementary.	Lower elementary.	Lower elementary.	Lower elementary.	Lower elementary.	Lower elementary.	Lower elementary.								
1	Government Hobart Secondary and Training School, Royapetta. (b)	...	25	3	5	15	..	9	24	...	9	3	3	8	..	8	15	...	16	..	2	7	..	1	9	Generally, the reason for rejection of applicants was that they were not found fully qualified for training.	No.
2	Government Training School for Muhammadan Women, Guntur. (a)	...	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	...	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..		Yes.
3	Government Training School for Muhammadan Women, Trichinopoly. (c)	...	13	..	3	15	..	4	11	...	13	..	3	11	..	4	10	...	..	..	..	4	..	..	1		Yes. The hostel however does not work now in view of the fall in the strength and lack of suitable accommodation.

(a) Admissions made in alternate years in the Lower Elementary Training Class.

(b) Admissions made in alternate years in the Secondary-Grade Training Class.

(c) Includes a few students of the preparatory class.

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## APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 535 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 42 supra.]

*Statement showing the revised scales of pay sanctioned for teachers in Government Secondary and Elementary schools since 'Education' became a Transferred subject.*

Old scales of pay.		Revised scales of pay.	
		Trained.	Untrained.
		RS.	RS.
<b>Boys' Schools.</b>			
School Assistants (Graduates) ..	Graded scale on Rs. 60, 75, 100, 125.	Third grade, 75—5—100 (48 per cent of the cadre).	75
		Second grade, 100—10—150 (40 per cent of the cadre).	
		First grade, 150—10—250 (12 per cent of the cadre).	
Secondary grade teachers ..	25, 30, 40, 50.	35—35—1½—50—1—60.	25
Higher elementary teachers ..	Varying grades with a minimum of Rs. 12.	25—1—50 .. ..	20
Lower do. ..		20—1—30 .. ..	15
Pandits and munshis ..	30—40, 40—50, 60—75.	40—2—50, 50—3—65, 75—4—95.	
Drawing masters ..	20, 30 .. ..	25—1—50.	
Physical training instructors ..	20, 30 .. ..	25—1—50.	
Commercial instructors ..	60 .. ..	60—4—80.	
Manual training instructors ..	30, 40—2—50 .. ..	35—35—1½—50—1—60 (plus an allowance of Rs. 12 or Rs. 8 per mensem according as the instructors are first class or second class certificate holders).	
<b>Girls' Schools.</b>			
School Assistants (Graduates) ..	60, 75, 100, 125, 150.	Third Grade 75—5—100 plus 10.	75 plus 10
		Second Grade 100—10—150 plus 10.	
		First Grade 150—10—250 plus 10.	
Secondary grade teachers, drawing mistresses, sewing mistresses and music teachers.	25, 30, 40, 50 .. ..	45—3—90 with a selection grade on Rs. 100 for 20 per cent of the cadre.	35
Higher elementary grade teachers.	Varying rates with a minimum of Rs. 15.	27½—1½—50 .. ..	25
Lower elementary grade teachers.	Do.	22½—1½—45 .. ..	20
Pandits and munshis ..	30—40 .. ..	40—2—50.	

(In addition, a duty allowance on varying rates from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 is given to headmasters and headmistresses of elementary schools.)



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*Appendix.*

## I

G.O. No. 226, Law (Education), dated 27th February 1922.

The following press communiqué is issued :—

*Press Communiqué.*

“The question of the enhancement of the emoluments of teachers in elementary schools has been engaging the attention of Government for some time past. As regards schools under the management of local boards and municipal councils, the Government in paragraph 9 of G.O. No. 499, Finance, dated 1st June 1920, distinctly stated that the teachers in those schools being servants of local bodies it was obviously the duty of those bodies to find funds to pay them and that the Government could not accept any liability on that account. In view, however, of the circumstance that it would take some time for the revision of the local enactments, providing for greater elasticity in the income of local bodies then under contemplation, to take effect, while the admitted inadequacy of the pay of teachers was being keenly felt, the Government authorized the payment for the year 1920-21 alone of subsidies to these bodies so as to enable them to add an allowance of Rs. 4 a month to the pay of each of the teachers in their employment. At the same time it was definitely stated that, for future years, the liability for the payment of similar or other allowances should be borne by the local bodies themselves. In spite of this warning and of the facilities for enhancing the local revenues since made available to them, several local bodies have represented that they are unable to meet from their own funds the expenditure involved in the continuance of the allowance of Rs. 4 to teachers and have asked that the subsidies sanctioned last year on this account should be repeated in the current and future years. The Government are unable to accept this position, nor are they prepared to admit the liability in this matter which is sought to be imposed upon them and which is one for the local bodies to adjust from among their own resources. However, as it is highly desirable that the allowances given to the teachers last year should be continued in the current year and as in many cases local bodies have expressed their inability to meet the demand under this head fully, the Government are prepared to sanction in the current year subsidies covering one-half of the expenditure on account of the payment of the allowance on condition that the local bodies meet the other half from their own funds other than the proceeds from the education tax. As regards 1922-23 and succeeding years, the Government will be prepared to sanction similar aid subject to the funds required therefor being voted by the Legislative Council. They undertake, however, no obligation to increase the amount in future on account of increase in the number of teachers or other causes.

“The Government have also received repeated representations to the effect that rates of teaching grants paid on behalf of teachers in aided elementary schools are inadequate and should be enhanced. The Government recognize that simultaneously with the attempts to improve the condition of the teachers under local bodies the emoluments of those in aided schools should also receive consideration. But this question had to be kept in abeyance for some time chiefly for want of funds. Though the financial position is much

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worse than was anticipated at the commencement of the year, the Government feel that if serious discontent among these teachers is to be avoided, the grants payable to the aided schools should be revised without further delay. The Government are pleased to sanction an additional grant of two lakhs in the current year for the purpose of enhancing the teaching grants for the year as shown below :—

					Existing rates.	New rates.
					RS.	RS.
Untrained teachers—						
Lower elementary	...	...	...	...	48	48
Higher elementary	...	...	...	...	48	72
Secondary	...	...	...	...	48	96
Trained teachers—						
Lower elementary	...	...	...	...	76	84
Higher elementary	...	...	...	...	92	96
Secondary	...	...	...	...	168	180

“As regards 1922-23 and future years, the Government will be prepared to sanction similar aid up to an amount of two lakhs subject to the funds being voted by the Legislative Council. In the event, however, of the grant now sanctioned proving inadequate for the purpose in question, the Government do not undertake to make any further allotment.”

2. Local boards and municipal councils which are prepared to abide by the condition referred to above are requested to report to the Director of Public Instruction before the 10th March 1928 the number of teachers in elementary schools under their management to whom they are prepared to give allowances from funds other than the proceeds of the education tax and the amount required to meet the Government share of the expenditure involved in the payment of the allowance during the current year. The Director of Public Instruction will then sanction the amount due to each local body and submit a final report to Government on the disbursements so made. He will immediately submit to Government consolidated proposals for the distribution of grants among District Educational Councils for payment of grants to aided elementary schools at the rates sanctioned above.

3. The extra expenditure involved on account of the proposals sanctioned above is nearly Rs. 6.60 lakhs. As there is no specific provision for this expenditure in the current year's budget estimate, the Director of Public Instruction is requested to submit the necessary reappropriation statement to meet the charges.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,  
*Secretary to Government.*

To the Director of Public Instruction.  
 „ Presidents of District Boards.  
 „ Presidents of Taluk Boards.  
 „ Chairmen of Municipal Councils.  
 „ Presidents of District Educational Councils.  
 „ Examiner, Local Fund Accounts.  
 „ Accountant-General.  
 „ Commissioner of Labour.  
 „ Local Self-Government Department.  
 „ Finance Department.  
 „ Publicity Officer.



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## II

G.O. No. 14, Law (Education), dated 3rd January 1923.

The President, Taluk Board, Coimbatore, is informed that no provision need be made in the Elementary Education fund budget for 1923-24 for payment of capitation allowance, as, under G.O. No. 1164, Law (Education), dated 3rd October 1922, the teachers will receive increased rate of pay in lieu of the allowance with effect from 1st April 1923. The Board should, however, make adequate provision for compensating the teachers for the withdrawal of the allowance, in accordance with the instructions in paragraph 3 of the Order.

2. The President is also informed that the scale of pay laid down in rule 82 of the Madras Educational Rules is not now in force and that, under section 67 of the Local Boards Act, the local board is at liberty to fix the salary of the teachers in its employ, provided no extra cost is thrown on Provincial funds.

3. The Government have sanctioned the following scales of pay for the several grades of teachers in Government elementary schools, and these may be taken as the standard to be worked up to in the schools under the control of local bodies:—

		Trained. Per mensem.	Untrained. Per mensem.
		RS.	RS.
<i>Boys' Schools.</i>			
Lower elementary grade	...	20—1—30	15
Higher elementary grade	...	25—1—50	20
Secondary grade	... ..	35—35—1½—50—1—60	25
<i>Girls' Schools.</i>			
Lower elementary	... ..	22½—1½—45	20
Higher elementary	... ..	27½—1½—50	25
Secondary	... ..	45—3—90	30

[NOTE.—In addition, a duty allowance on varying rates from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6\* to be given to headmasters and headmistresses.]

\* Reduced to Rs. 5—G.O. No. 1934, Law (Education), dated 11th December 1924.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,  
Secretary to Government.

To the President of the Taluk Board, Coimbatore.  
.. Director of Public Instruction.

Copy to all other Presidents of Taluk Boards.  
" all Presidents, District Educational Councils.  
" Presidents of District Boards.  
" all Chairmen of Municipal Councils.  
" the Local Self-Government Department.  
" the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.  
" the Publicity Officer.

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## III

G.O. No. 1550, Law (Education), dated 4th September 1925.

The Government sanction the distribution of subsidies to the local boards mentioned in Annexure I to these proceedings to enable them to open new elementary schools for boys in villages with a population of 500 and over now unprovided with schools. The total number of schools to be opened is 452 and the annual cost of their maintenance is Rs. 1,29,600. A sum of Rs. 100 is also provided for the equipment of each school.

2. The presidents of the local boards are requested to take steps for the opening of the schools as early as possible. The location of the schools should be settled in consultation with the District Educational Officer and the President of the District Educational Council concerned.

3. The presidents of the local boards and the departmental inspecting officers should wherever possible endeavour to obtain from the villagers houses, free of rent, for the location of the schools. Charges on the equipment of schools should be kept as low as possible.

4. The Government have resolved that the rates of teaching grants payable on behalf of teachers in aided elementary schools should be revised as shown below with effect from the beginning of the current official year :—

	Present rates.	Revised rates.
	RS.	RS.
Trained teacher of the secondary grade ... ..	180	180
Untrained teacher of the secondary grade ... ..	96	120
Trained teacher of the higher elementary grade ... ..	96	120
Untrained teacher of the higher elementary grade ... ..	72	84
Trained teacher of the lower elementary grade ... ..	84	84
Untrained teacher of the lower elementary grade ... ..	48	60

A supplementary grant of Rs. 4,30,000 has been voted by the Legislative Council towards the additional expenditure involved by the revision. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to submit proposals for the distribution of this amount to the district educational councils along with the provision for teaching grants in the Civil Budget Estimate for the current year.

5. The Government are also pleased to sanction the distribution of grants to district educational councils to enable them to pay grants-in-aid to 478 new schools as shown in Annexure II to these proceedings. The schools may be opened on 1st October 1925. It is assumed that each school will have a single teacher to begin with and that he will ordinarily be a trained teacher of the lower elementary grade or an untrained teacher of the higher elementary grade. Provision is accordingly made for a teaching grant of Rs. 84 per annum for each new school. A sum of Rs. 80 will, as a special case, be given towards the initial equipment of each of the new schools. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to intimate to the presidents of district educational councils concerned the names of centres where the aided schools may be opened. The new schools may be admitted to aid supplementally as in the case of schools referred to in G.O. No. 4, Law (Education), dated 3rd January 1924.



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6. The Accountant-General is requested to arrange for the payment to the local boards and the district educational councils mentioned in Annexures I and II to these proceedings the amounts specified against them in the last columns of those annexures. The presidents should present the necessary bills at the treasury for obtaining payment or adjustment of the amounts sanctioned. The grant in the case of local boards is subject to the condition that the full number of schools specified in column (2) of Annexure I are opened. The amounts paid to them are contributions to the Elementary Education Funds and should be credited thereto.

7. The expenditure will be met from the supplementary demand voted for the purpose by the Legislative Council. Separate orders will issue in the Finance Department on the supplementary demands voted by the Legislative Council in August 1925.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education)

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR,  
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.  
 „ the Accountant-General (through Finance Department).  
 „ the Presidents of Taluk Boards concerned.  
 „ all Presidents of District Educational Councils.  
 „ the Presidents of District Boards concerned.  
 „ the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.  
 „ the Registrar-General of Panchayats.  
 „ the Finance Department.  
 „ the Local Self-Government Department.

#### APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 540 asked by Mr. K. Abdul Hye at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 44 supra.]

*Statement showing total number of board and municipal elementary schools opened in the Ceded Districts during the three years ending with 1926-27 and of those intended for Muhammadans.*

District.	Year.					
	1924-25		1925-26.		1926-27.	
	Number of new elementary schools, taluk board and municipal.	Muham-madan schools.	Number of new elementary schools, taluk board and municipal.	Muham-madan schools.	Number of new elementary schools, taluk board and municipal.	Muham-madan schools.
Anantapur district ..	77	Nil.	86	Nil.	23	2
Bellary district ..	24	Nil.	82	1	25	7
Cuddapah district ..	13	Nil.	25	1	22	1
Kurnool district ..	45	3	33	1	15	1

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### APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 541 asked by Dr. B. S. Mallayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 45 supra.]

*List for the quarter ending 30th September 1926.*

#### COCHIN MUNICIPALITY.

##### *Chairman—Elected—Non-official.*

1. Mr. N. G. Haydon, 6th October 1925 to 5th October 1928, European, Manager, William Goodacre & Sons.

##### *Vice-Chairman—Elected—Non-official.*

2. Mr. A. J. Gabriel, 1st November 1923 to 1st November 1926, Indian Christian, contractor and landlord.

##### *Councillors—Nominated.*

3. M.R.Ry. D. Ramachandra Gavaskar Avargal, 19th August 1924 to 18th August 1927, Brahman, merchant.
4. C. Umar Kutti Haji Sabib Bahadur, 19th August 1924 to 18th August 1927, Muhammadan, merchant.
5. M.R.Ry. Chathan Kutti Suppan Avargal, 12th May 1925 to 11th May 1928, Dhoby, merchant.
6. Mr. W. B. Chilton, 17th November 1925 to 16th November 1928, European, Engineer, Messrs. George Brunton & Son.

##### *Councillors—Elected.*

7. Mr. E. J. Xavier, 1st November 1925 to 1st November 1928, Indian Christian, landlord.
8. Mr. J. G. Thompson, 1st November 1924 to 1st November 1927, Anglo-Indian, retired Inspector of Police.
9. Mr. T. C. Xavier, 1st November 1925 to 1st November 1928, Indian Christian, clerk.
10. Mr. N. M. Verghese, 1st November 1924 to 1st November 1927, Indian Christian, clerk.
11. Mr. J. J. Santo, 1st November 1924 to 1st November 1927, Anglo-Indian, clerk.
12. M.R.Ry. E. C. Joseph Avargal, 1st November 1925 to 1st November 1928, Indian Christian, Vakil.
13. P. Mammoo Sahib Bahadur, 18th July 1925 to 1st November 1926, Muhammadan, merchant.
14. Mr. J. C. Barnard, 1st November 1924 to 1st November 1927, Indian Christian, clerk.
15. Pallikutti Bava Sahib Bahadur, 1st November 1923 to 1st November 1926, Muhammadan, contractor.
16. M.R.Ry. G. S. Krishnan Avargal, 1st November 1923 to 1st November 1926, Vaisya, clerk.
17. M.R.Ry. G. S. Renganan Avargal, 1st November 1923 to 1st November 1926, Vaisya, clerk.
18. M.R.Ry. V. S. Vamanan Avargal, 1st November 1925 to 1st November 1928, Vaisya, landlord.



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19. M.R.Ry. K. R. Shangunni Avargal, 1st November 1925 to 1st November 1928, non-Brahman, Tiyya, landlord and clerk.
20. Rev. Father D. G. Everett, 1st November 1924 to 1st November 1927, Indian Christian, Priest.

*List for the quarter ending 30th June 1927.*

## COCHIN MUNICIPALITY.

*Chairman—Elected—Non-official.*

Now vacant.

*Vice-Chairman—Elected—Non-official.*

M.R.Ry. E. C. Joseph Avargal, 1st November 1925 to 1st November 1928, Indian Christian, Vakil.

*Councillors—Nominated.*

1. Now vacant.
2. M.R.Ry. D. R. Gavaskar Avargal, 19th August 1924 to 18th August 1927, Hindu, Brahman, merchant.
3. C. Umar Kutti, Haji Sahib Bahadur, 19th August 1924 to 18th August 1927, Muhammadan, merchant.
4. M.R.Ry. Chathan Kutti Chuppan Avargal, 12th May 1925 to 11th May 1928, Hindu, merchant.

*Councillors—Elected.*

5. Vacant.
6. J. G. Thompson, Esq., 1st November 1924 to 1st November 1927, Anglo-Indian, retired Police Inspector.
7. M.R.Ry. T. C. Xavier Avargal, 1st November 1925 to 1st November 1928, Indian Christian, clerk.
8. M.R.Ry. N. M. Verghese Avargal, 1st November 1924 to 1st November 1927, Indian Christian, clerk.
9. J. J. Santo, Esq., 1st November 1924 to 1st November 1927, Anglo-Indian, clerk.
10. Pallikutti Bava Sahib Bahadur, 1st November 1926 to 1st November 1929, Muhammadan, contractor.
11. M.R.Ry. J. C. Barnard Avargal, 1st November 1924 to 1st November 1927, Indian Christian, clerk.
12. M.R.Ry. P. J. David Avargal, 1st November 1926 to 1st November 1929, Indian Christian, timber merchant.
13. M.R.Ry. Dhruva Shett Avargal, 1st November 1926 to 1st November 1929, Hindu, Baniya, Pleader.
14. Rev. Father D. G. Everett, 1st November 1924 to 1st November 1927, Anglo-Indian, Roman Catholic Priest.
15. M.R.Ry. A. J. Gabriel Avargal, 1st November 1926 to 1st November 1929, Indian Christian, contractor and landlord.
16. M.R.Ry. V. S. Vamanan Avargal, 1st November 1925 to 1st November 1928, Hindu, landlord.
17. M.R.Ry. K. R. Shangunni Avargal, 1st November 1925 to 1st November 1928, Hindu, Tiyya, landlord.
18. M.R.Ry. K. J. Berleigh Avargal, 1st November<sup>e</sup> 1926 to 1st November 1929, Indian Christian, Stevedore.

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## APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 542 asked by Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 46 supra]

G.O. No. 1378, L. & M., dated 23rd April 1925.

Under sections 9, 10 and 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Collector was ex-officio member and president of the district board and the Revenue Divisional Officer was ex-officio member of the district board as well as member and president of the taluk board.

2. The Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, does not contain similar provisions though the appointing authority may under sub-section (4) of section 9 appoint Collectors and Revenue Divisional Officers to nominated seats on district and taluk boards. The presence of the Collector on the district boards of Ramnad, Tinnevely, Madura, Kistna, Trichinopoly, South Arcot and Ganjam was considered desirable by the presidents of the district boards concerned and on their initiative the Government appointed the Collector in each case.

3. The Advisory Committee for Local and Municipal Administration recently considered the subject of nominating Collectors and Revenue Divisional Officers as members of district and taluk boards respectively and expressed the opinion that it is desirable to nominate Collectors and Revenue Divisional Officers as members of local boards. The Government see no objection provided that the officers are willing to serve.

4. The president of a district board on which the Collector is not a member is accordingly at liberty to invite the Collector to serve on the board and, wherever he is willing, to forward a nomination roll to Government.

5. The president of a taluk board may likewise invite the Revenue Divisional Officer to serve on the taluk board and move the president, district board, to nominate him in case the officer is willing and the Collector concerned sees no objection.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

C. B. COTTERELL,  
*Acting Secretary to Government.*

To all Collectors.

„ Presidents of District Boards.

Copy to the Revenue Department.

„ Public Department.



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## APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 543 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 46 supra.]

*Statement showing the caste or community of the persons appointed as members of district boards and municipal councils from 1st December 1926 to 1st July 1927.*

Caste or community.	Number of persons appointed to	
	District boards. (2)	Municipal councils. (3)
(1)		
European ... ..	4	12 *
Anglo-Indian ... ..	1	3
Indian Christian ... ..	13 †	18
Muhammadan ... ..	7	9
Adi-Dravida and Adi-Andhra ... ..	4	5
Bengalee ... ..	1	1
Parsi ... ..	...	1
Brahman ... ..	9	6
Non-Brahman—		
Viswakarma and Viswa-Brahman ... ..	...	6
Kshatriya ... ..	6	1
Vaisya ... ..	4	1
Sudras ... ..	33	6
Depressed and backward classes ... ..	7	8
	89	77

\* Includes one American.

† Includes one Adi-Andhra (Christian).

## APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to question No. 544 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 47 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 1212, L. & M., dated 1st April 1927.

Read—the following paper :—

From the Collector of South Kanara, No. 11731-24,  
dated 16th April 1927.

Order—Mis. No. 1212, L. & M., dated 1st April 1927.

The Government deputed the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards to investigate the causes of the unsatisfactory financial position of the taluk boards in the South Kanara district and to report what steps should be taken to place the finances of the boards on a satisfactory footing. The

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Inspector, after a careful examination of the question and after consultation with the president of the district board and the presidents of the taluk boards locally, has reported that the unsatisfactory condition of the finances of the taluk boards is due to the fact that the recurring annual grant of Rs. 76,024 which the taluk boards were formerly receiving from Government out of the old 'fourteen lakhs grant' in aid of the general resources of local boards has since 1922-23 been credited entirely to the South Kanara District Board as part of the grant for the maintenance of second-class roads under the scheme sanctioned in G.O. No. 1096, L. & M., dated 21st June 1922.

2.

3. The Inspector recommends—

(1) that the maximum annual grant admissible to the South Kanara District Board for the maintenance of second-class roads should be reduced from Rs. 1,03,917 to Rs. 80,000 and

(2) that recurring compassionate grants from provincial funds should be made to the taluk boards to meet their deficit.

The Government accept the first recommendation and accordingly reduce the maximum annual grant admissible to the South Kanara District Board for the maintenance of second-class roads to Rs. 80,000 with effect from 1927-28. The Government observe that this sum is a little greater than the average of the grants earned by the district board under this head during the three years ending with 1925-26.

4. Pending further examination of the question as to how the taluk boards in the district can be made self-supporting without compassionate grants from provincial funds, the Government are pleased to sanction the payment of recurring annual compassionate grants to the taluk boards from 1927-28 to the extent noted below against each—

Name of taluk board.						Amount of recurring annual compassionate grant sanctioned.
						RS.
(1)	Kasaragod	...	...	...	...	8,550
(2)	Coondapoor	...	...	...	...	2,310
(3)	Karkal	...	...	...	...	6,010
(4)	Udipi	...	...	...	...	2,550
(5)	Mangalore	...	...	...	...	400
(6)	Uppinangadi	...	...	...	...	10,650
Total						30,470

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and  
Local Self-Government)

C. B. COTTERELL,  
Secretary to Government.



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## APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to question No. 549 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 51 supra.]

Period and name of the taluk board.	Amount contributed. RS.	Period and name of the taluk board.	Amount contributed. RS.
Up to the end of 1924-25—		During 1925-26— <i>cont.</i>	
Madanapalle .. .. .	824	Tindivanam .. .. .	189
Karkal .. .. .	1,950	Chingleput .. .. .	5
Chittoor .. .. .	90		
Chendragiri .. .. .	250	Total .. .. .	1,359
Cocanada .. .. .	200		
Adoni .. .. .	200	During 1926-27—	
Bimavaram .. .. .	700	Chendragiri .. .. .	300
Walluvanad .. .. .	74	Ellore .. .. .	50
Tindivanam .. .. .	51	Uppinangadi .. .. .	12
Total .. .. .	4,389	Walluvanad .. .. .	547
		Ramnad .. .. .	100
During 1925-26—		Devakottai .. .. .	110
Chendragiri .. .. .	480	Berhampur .. .. .	300
Vizagapatam .. .. .	150	Tindivanam .. .. .	340
Tirupattur .. .. .	15	Ranipet .. .. .	27
Tirukkoyilur .. .. .	420	Vellore .. .. .	71
Dindigul .. .. .	100	Cheyur .. .. .	250
		Total .. .. .	2,117

## APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 563 asked by Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 59 supra.]

## STATEMENT I—Showing the dates of move to and halt at Yercaud.

Period.	To and from.	Purpose of journey.
July 1926—		
27th ... ..	Salem to Yercaud.	} Electoral roll enquiries.
28th to 31st ... ..	Halt at Yercaud.	
August 1926—		
1st ... ..	Yercaud to Salem.	} Revenue and magisterial duty.
21st ... ..	Salem to Yercaud.	
22nd to 30th ... ..	Halt at Yercaud.	
31st ... ..	Yercaud to Salem.	
September 1926—		
15th ... ..	Salem to Yercaud.	} Do.
16th to 20th ... ..	Halt at Yercaud.	
21st ... ..	Yercaud to Sankari.	} On duty with the Second Member, Board of Revenue.
24th ... ..	Salem to Yercaud.	
25th and 26th ... ..	Halt at Yercaud.	
27th ... ..	Yercaud to Salem.	

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STATEMENT II—*Contingent expenditure incurred in the carriage of tapals to and from the Collector's camp at Yercaud.*

						RS.	A.	P.
July	1926	...	...	...	...	11	13	0
August	"	...	...	...	...	29	14	0
September	"	...	...	...	...	71	5	0

## APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide answer to question No. 573 asked by Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 64 supra.]

Community.	Gazetted officers.		Non-gazetted officers.					
			Rupees 100 and over		Rupees 35 and over but below Rs. 100.		Less than Rs. 35.	
	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926	1925	1926
Brahmans .. ..	723	725	4,290	4,359	13,210	13,126	2,047	2,031
Non-Brahmans .. ..	337	359	2,435	2,489	9,515	9,773	41,033	40,562
Depressed classes .. ..	..	..	20	5	86	115	1,747	1,995
Muhammadians .. ..	82	82	420	423	1,953	2,003	12,555	12,595
Non-Asiatics and Anglo-Indians.	524	504	508	510	176	150	69	83
Indian Christians .. ..	137	138	572	594	1,546	1,615	2,620	2,838
Others .. ..	15	20	18	16	23	28	422	392

These figures do not include those for the officiating and temporary appointments of Collectors, of officers in the Ecclesiastical Department and of Educational officers in the Agency tracts.

## APPENDIX XV.

[Vide answer to question No. 584 asked by Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 70 supra.]

82 Q.—MR. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to lay on the table a list of the places where the Government have established depots within the three forest districts of Kurnool where they sell—

- (1) agricultural implements to the ryots;
- (2) timber for domestic purposes of the ryots; and
- (3) fuel?

A.—A statement containing the information is placed on the Council table. Ryots can also obtain wood from contractors at the coupes which they have leased from the department.



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List of places where the Government have established depots within the three forest divisions in Kurnool district where agricultural implements, timber and fuel are sold —

	Kurnool, East.	Kurnool, South.	Kurnool, West.
	Maddipenta. Tunmalapenta. Velgalapaya. Magathur. Regatikunta. Pullalacheruvu. Mallapalem. Veerabhadrapuram. Ganjivaripalle. Telugurayanicheruvu. Guttalacheruvu. Chinnamantrala. Peddamantrala. Peddachama. Chintala. Chilikacherla.	Digavametta.	Nil.
1. Depots where agricultural implements are sold to the ryots.			
2. Depots where timber for domestic purposes is sold.	Same as item 1 above.	Digavametta.	Musalimadugu. Guvakuntla. Indreswaram. Nagaluti. Bairluti. Rudracode. Pangidi. Sodem. Dulalapenta. Same as item 2 above.
3. Depots where fuel is sold.	Nil.	Nil.	

## APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide answer to question No. 586 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 70 supra.]

69 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that permits for manure leaves were not issued this year in North Arcot district;

(b) whether it is a fact that permits were issued last year at Rs. 2 per cart-load; and

(c) why the removal of manure leaves was stopped this year?

A.—(a) & (c) There was no change in the policy relating to the removal of manure leaves. The forests in the district were closed for the removal of manure leaf with effect from 1917. With effect from 1922, however, removal of shrubs and creepers were allowed on a three years rotation in the forest under the forest village system in Tiruvannamalai range of the old South Vellore division. Panchayats under the forest village system were abolished with effect from 1st March 1926 in the case of reserves which were recommended for retention under departmental control. The hon. Member evidently refers to these areas where stoppage was due to the abolition of panchayats. The Chief Conservator is examining the possibilities of reviving the forest village system in these reserves.

(b) Yes.

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# APPENDIX XVII.

[Vide answer to question No. 603 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 77 supra.]

Letter from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works and Labour Department, dated the 13th May 1927, No. 302/27-B/3.

[Irrigation—Tiruvannamalai taluk—Kilpannathur and other villages—Legislative Council question No. 12, dated 24th January 1927.]

The scheme referred to lies in the Varahanadhi Minor Basin of the Tiruvannamalai taluk. This was partly investigated by the old Tank Restoration Scheme division, but further investigation was postponed when the division was abolished in 1922.

2. As regards the particular scheme in question the Superintending Engineer reports that no investigation has hitherto been carried out by the Tank Restoration Scheme Party. The question of investigation will be taken up as early as possible, as soon as a decision has been arrived at in regard to the establishment asked for by the Superintending Engineer for the investigation of the minor basins in the South Arcot district.

# APPENDIX XVIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 620 asked by Mr. G. R. Premayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 84 supra.]

## Statement I—Municipal Councils.

Name of municipal council.	Total elective strength.	Number of nominated members.	Caste of each nominated member.					Depressed classes.	Remarks.	
			Brahman.	Muham- madan.	Indian Christian.	Non-Brah- man.				
(as on 30th June 1927).										
Chirala .. ..	12	4	1	1	..	One Vaisya.	One toddy-drawer.	..		
Narasaraopet ..	12	4	..	2	1	One Viswa-Brahman.	..	..		
Guntur .. ..	21	7	..	..	1	One Balija.	..	Five seats vacant.		
Tenali .. ..	15	5	..	1	1	One Kamma. One Zakkula.	..	One seat vacant.		
Ongole .. ..	12	4	..	1	2	One Viswa-Brahman.	..	..		

## Statement II—Union Boards.

Number of elected members ... 303 } as on 31st March 1926.  
Number of nominated members ... 93 }



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## APPENDIX XIX.

[Vide answer to question No. 621 asked by Mr. Syed Tajudin at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 84 supra.]

Letter from the President, District Board, Tanjore, to the Secretary to the Government, Local Self-Government Department, dated the 6th October 1927, D. Dis. No. 1153/27.

[*Subject.*—Endowments—Charitable—Tanjore Chatram Estate villages—Jamabandi and irrigation schemes.]

There is no jamabandi report in the Chatram department as the same is not required to be submitted to the Board of Revenue as in the case of Government villages. Check memoranda are prepared for jamabandi.

2. The jamabandi accounts are not ready for fasli 1336 as the preparation of jamabandi accounts depends on the rasi price to be announced by the Collector of Tanjore. This year, the Collector has written to say that there is no obligation on the Revenue department to issue rasi price. He has been again requested to reconsider his decision and his reply is awaited.

3. There are no new schemes for irrigation in the chatram villages. The old irrigation sources are in good order and adequate. Their maintenance is supervised by the Engineering staff of the District Board.

## APPENDIX XX.

[Vide answer to question No. 627 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 86 supra.]

Name of district.	Number of village panchayats.	Name of district.	Number of village panchayats.
Anantapur ...	150	Kurnool ...	13
North Arcot ...	660	Madura ...	73
South Arcot ...	83	Malabar ...	1
Bellary ...	24	Nellore ...	19
Chingleput ...	104	Ramnad ...	110
Chittoor ...	176	Salem ...	354
Coimbatore ...	87	Tanjore ...	197
Cuddapah ...	2	Tinnevely ...	61
Ganjam ...	5	Trichinopoly ...	85
Godavari East ...	29	Vizagapatam ...	23
Godavari West ...	44		
Guntur ...	17		
Kanara (South) ...	51	Total ...	2,422
Kistna ...	54		

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## APPENDIX XXI.

[Vide answer to question No. 634, asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 89 supra.]

*Statement.*

Year.	Capital opening balance for the year.	Profit (+) or loss (—).	Percentage of profit or loss.	Whether indirect charges deducted.	Remarks for increase or decrease.
1917-18 ..	RS. 55,888	+ 35,909	+ 64.5	Direction charges not deducted.	} High profits were due to the conditions created by the war.
1918-19 ..	67,678	+ 47,400	+ 70.0	Audit fee and direction charges not deducted.	
1919-20 ..	68,719	+ 6,217	+ 9.0	All indirect charges (interest, depreciation, direction, etc.) were deducted.	
1920-21 ..	1,26,467	— 14,268	— 11.2	Do.	Reasons for the decrease are given in paragraph 68 on page 14 of the Administration Report for 1919-20.
1921-22 ..	1,02,606	+ 16,152	+ 15.7	Do.	
1922-23 ..	1,44,049	— 23,320	— 16.1	Do.	
1923-24 ..	1,89,486	— 9,939	— 5.2	Do.	
1924-25 ..	2,99,413	+ 728	+ 0.2	Do.	Reasons for small profits are given in paragraphs 43 and 44 on pages 27-28 of the Administration Report for 1924-25.
1925-26 ..	3,01,873	— 1,678	— 0.5	Do.	
		1,06,405 — 49,105	14 per cent.		
Total profit ..		57,800			



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## APPENDIX XXII.

[Vide answer to question No. 649 asked by Mr. K. Koti Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 95 supra.]

*Statement showing the number of students in each class in each of the Government Medical Schools in the Presidency during the last five years.*

School.	Year.	First year class.	Second year class.	Third year class.	Fourth year class.	Total strength.	
1. Rayapuram	1922-23	93	129	113	251	586	
	1923-24	52	98	102	261	513	
	1924-25	47	76	91	269	483	
	1925-26	73	63	78	209	423	
	1926-27	41	53	70	217	381	
2. Tanjore	1922-23	134	56	52	64	306	
	1923-24	73	83	44	82	292	
	1924-25	58	88	36	57	239	
	1925-26	56	71	44	50	221	
	1926-27	41	44	56	54	195	
3. Vizagapatam	1922-23	98	61	45	70	274	
	1923-24	74	83	46	79	282	
	1924-25	52	64	55	79	250	
	1925-26	43	47	44	85	219	
	1926-27	24	43	38	90	195	
4. Calicut (Transferred to Coimbatore in July 1924).	1922-23	60	35	No class.		95	
	1923-24	43	38			81	
	1924-25	42	44			86	
	1925-26	34	34			68	
	1926-27	14	26			40	
5. Madura	1922-23	No class.		14	61	75	
	1923-24			25	49	74	
	1924-25			33	28	61	
	1925-26			32	42	74	
	1926-27			23	51	74	
6. Lady Willingdon Medical School for Women.	1922-23	(The school was opened only in July 1923.)					
	1923-24	20	..	..	..	20	
	1924-25	27	15	..	..	42	
	1925-26	22	23	15	..	60	
	1926-27	14	25	22	12	73	

## APPENDIX XXIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 652 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 96 supra.]

*Statement giving the information asked for in question No. 714, dated the 31st March 1927.*

[Note.—The information given in this statement represents the state of things as they stood on the 3rd September 1927.]

(a) Number of Indian Medical Service officers in 43  
the Presidency in service.

(b) Number of hospital stations reserved for—

(i) Indian Medical Service officers ... .. 28  
(ii) Provincial Service men ... .. 26 (for officers  
in the Civil Surgeons' grade).

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- (c) Whether all Indian Medical Service officers are No. working in the stations reserved for such service.
- (d) If not, why not ?
- (e) The names of Indian Medical Service officers who are working in hospitals not reserved for them.
- (f) The names of Provincial Service officers working in stations reserved for the Indian Medical Service officers.
- } Vide below \*.

*Posts reserved for the Indian Medical Service, which are held by Provincial Service officers.	Posts not reserved for the Indian Medical Service, which are held by Indian Medical Service officers.	Remarks.
(1) District Medical Officer, Anantapur (held by M.R.Ry. V. Chintan Menon Avargal, L.M.S.)	(1) District Medical Officer, Nellore (held by Major T. S. Shastri, L.M.S.).	The interchange was necessary because there is no bungalow at Anantapur suitable for an officer who has adopted European manner of living.
(2) District Medical Officer, Vizagapatam (held by M.R.Ry. K. Balasimha Rao Avargal, B.A., M.B. C.M.).	(2) Professor of Medicine, Medical College and Superintendent, Head-quarter Hospital, Vizagapatam (held by Lieut.-Col. W. C. Gray, L.M.S.).	The interchange was necessary in the interests of teaching in the Medical College.
(3) District Medical Officer, South Arcot (held by M.R.Ry. P. R. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal, M.B.C.M.).	....	Temporary arrangement due to the shortage of Indian Medical Service officers.
(4) Second Physician, General Hospital, Madras (held by Dr. M. L. Kamath, B.A., M.D.C.M.).	....	Temporary arrangement due to a leave vacancy.
(5) District Medical Officer, Kurnool (held by M.R.Ry. K. Krishna Rao Avargal, M.B.C.M.).	....	Temporary arrangement due to the shortage of Indian Medical Service officers.
(6) District Medical Officer, Tinnevely (held by M.R.Ry. B. Iswaraya Avargal, M.B.C.M.).	....	Temporary arrangement due to a leave vacancy.
(7) Civil Surgeon, Cochin (held by M.R.Ry. K. Narayanaswami Ayyar Avargal, L.M.S.).	....	Temporary arrangement due to the shortage of Indian Medical Service officers.



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## APPENDIX XXIV.

[Vide answer to question No. 656 asked by Mr. Syed Tajudin at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th October 1927, page 97 supra.]

List showing the number of Muhammadan candidates and candidates belonging to the depressed classes admitted to the Madras Medical College during the years 1922-23 to 1927-28.

Year.				Number of Muhammadans admitted.	Number of candidates belonging to the depressed classes admitted.
1922-23	...	...	...	1	*
1923-24	...	...	...	1	*
1924-25	...	...	...	2	*
1925-26	...	...	...	1	5
1926-27	...	...	...	4	8
1927-28	...	...	...	4	8

\* Information as to the number of candidates belonging to the depressed classes admitted to the College during the years 1922-23 to 1924-25 is not available as during those years applicants were not required to enter particulars regarding the community to which they belonged in their application for admission.

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